0:03

Hello everyone, and welcome to day two of the SG Introduction to Open Access Seminar. I hope you enjoyed day one. I certainly found enjoyable and informative.

0:13

You did say it was interesting to hear about open access from publishers and a funding perspective.

0:18

Today's session, Covers, Transformative Agreements, Open Access from the perspective of an academic and from a librarian's point of view, as well as pre prints exploring the ways these are discovered and how they can be used to support research and policy. And you will get a chance to ask questions and we do encourage there. So please pop your questions in the question tab.

0:40

We will be having a short break at around 11 30 as well.

0:45

I will now introduce our first speaker Colleen Campbell from the Max Planck Digital Library.

0:51

She will be talked about Open Access Policies and transformative agreements.

0:55

Collates external engagement, and they can access transition at the Max Planck Digital Library, where she co-ordinates to Strategic Library Initiatives, the Open Access 2020 Initiative, and the ESA see initiative.

1:09

She is a member of the ... Open Access Work and Great, and serves on the Managing Board of ..., and not for-profit organization, that works with libraries to enable access to knowledge and developing.

1:20

And transition economy, a warm welcome to Colleen. Over to you.

1:27

Thank you very much.

1:28

Just double check. And you can see my screen, and you can hear me, Yes.

1:32

Yes, we can.

1:34

Fantastic. Thanks so much.

1:37

Thank you very much for having me here. I'm really pleased for the chance to talk about transformative agreements.

1:43

I'm going to sort of give you a lot of background information and general notions. I'm not sure. I wasn't sure how well versed you are. Transformative agreements are not.

1:56

So I'm going to be very general giving some context and just some insight into and that the purpose of transformative agreements and how they are transforming libraries, scholarly publishing publishers, the way they approach scholarly publishing. But I hope that you have any questions.

We can talk about them maybe a little bit later in time stopped. So I'll just jump right in.

Oops.

I thought we'd start with a poll just to gage your knowledge and just to get us thinking about transformative agreements. So, I don't know Vickie, here's I'll read it out now and then. We'll launch it so we can take a look.

The first question I wanted to ask you is what is the main purpose of transformative agreement's based on your own understanding right now?

Are they something to help authors comply with under mandates?

Are they rather something to help publishers flip to open access?

Or are they something intended to save libraries, money on, on subscriptions or on the journals that they, that they subscribe to?

Let me see.

I can see the whole link.

So when people are voting at the moment, so we'll just give them a few minutes to do that, then I read the results out to you.

Fantastic.

OK, just a couple more seconds and I will close the poll.

OK, so I can share the results so far and say help authors comply with away mandates. It's 38%.

At the answer B, At journals, to Open Access, that's 58% and for answers C save Life is Money.

It's 5%, OK? Fantastic. Brilliant. I'm not going to one answer to this. I think that transformative agreements actually do all of this.

The question about saving money for libraries, it's actually sort of a trick question, but we'll get into that a little bit later, OK, very fascinating to see you all. Right, I'm going to go ahead and take back the screen here, and show you the second poll.

4:34

And that is Co Benefits from Transformative Agreements. And here you can choose multiple answers if you like.

4:41

Our funders, the beneficiaries, are institutions, libraries, researchers as readers, researchers, as authors, or publishers. Oh, sorry, we don't I didn't change the slide. We only have researchers writ large.

4:55

I think if I'm in Nepal who are the Beneficiaries of Transformative Agreements, what do they bring benefit to?

5:07

OK, so please, right now, I'll just give you a few minutes to do that.

5:28

OK, just a few more seconds to register your rights, and then I'll read the Sam.

5:43

OK, so, Anne, Cool, fun does, 59% of people voted the institutions. It was 85% of voters.

5:56

At the libraries, it was 71%, and for researchers, it was 98%, for publishers.

6:06

It was 71% of voters, OK, fantastic, so yeah, that's great because obviously folks think that really, all the stakeholders are benefiting from transformative agreements and I would agree. So wonderful, thank you for sharing your thoughts on that.

6:28

All right, let's dig in. First, a little background on the context of transformative agreements.

6:36

I'd like to start with just a general picture of the Scholarly journal publishing market today.

6:40

This is a data visualization of some work done by my institutions' big data analytics group at the Max Planck Digital Library analyzing your publishing output for the past 20 years, and we're talking about articles and reviews here.

6:58

And the, the, you know, their status, in terms of open access are not here, and so you can really see, first of all, I would like to just note here that the increase in output in article output, generally, right.

7:12

You can see here where we're approaching two point five million articles being published a year. So that's really significant.

7:22

And then you can see over on the right, I think you're all very familiar with the terms gold Hybrid, Bronze, and Green, Open Access Modes, then Closed Access, alright?

7:33

So, just taking stock of, of what that looks like and what that means for us, whether you are here, a publisher, or a library.

7:42
But I'd also like to look at that from Ann, a slightly different perspective, and that is normalizing that output over the past 20 years here.

7:52
We can really see what's happening, right?

7:55
This is, I think this is a really interesting view, because we see the growth in open access, and in particular, only gold open access in terms of proportion of the scholarly journal publishing market is rapidly increasing. It's the most dynamic element in scholarly publishing today.

8:16
And you don't stop to think about, what does that mean for us, all of us, as we look towards the future, for libraries, Because it looks pretty clear to me here that fully go to gold open access, is very much on the way to become the norm, and that largest proportion of scholarly publishing. So, thinking about that, and thinking about what does that mean for us going forward.

8:44
With that in mind, I just wanted to highlight the two initiatives that are part of my organization, which I think you might be interested in, because they are open. Communities, if you will.

8:53
The ISAC Initiative, SEC, that started out in 20 14.

8:59
Initially, the focus was efficiency and standards for article charges.

9:05
It was a project that ..., together with libraries, Collection, publishing, got together, because they need it to help foster the creation of some standards and general guidelines, around the, the processing of individual articles, as gold was beginning to take shape, and we continued on.

9:27
And now ISAC also produces community resources for the community, the library community, in particular, around open access agreements, and also transformative agreements.

9:40
And the other initiative is ...

9:42
2020, which is the, the, the, the initiative international initiative of libraries and their institutions that are looking to transform or transition their subscription budgets, to take them and to turn them into budgets that support Open access publishing, OK, as a, as a strategy, as one of the many strategies that they engage in, to advance the open access transition.

10:13
Now that, I'm not going to be looking at the chat, OK, I won't look at the chat, and I trust that you will pop in if someone wants to stop me and talk about anything.

10:21

So, David, thank you very much, OK, so this is what we're working in now.

Now, the premise for transformative agreements, how did we, what this premise for transitioning our subscription funds, making them into open access publishing funds, as a trend, as an open access strategy.

That premise comes from data presented in a white paper of my institution in 20 15. Very simple calculation here.

We know already at that time, though, that the global expenditure on subscriptions was around seven point six billion euro.

And we also know that some two million articles are published in a year. At the time, I think it's now 2.5.

As we saw before, Tilley and Articles a Year are published in those subscription journals, which if you take that out at that averages out to a cost per article of around €3800.

If we stop and look at those same figures in a different way thinking about uh, the market transparency that we have around open access publishing where APC price points are, are published on websites. You know, you can find this information, whereas in the subscription system non disclosure clauses we weren't really clear on the pricing.

In open access. We know we have a better handle on the pricing.

And the average per article cost protocol price, put on APCs is around. You know, it's actually less than 20 in Europe. Of course, we know some that are much lower, some that are much higher, but on average, €2000.

So if you multiply that back by the 2000, excuse me, two million articles published annually, that comes out to a cost of four point four billion, So a lot less than that, several point six.

So, with that understanding, and we can, we can really base our, our logic in terms of the transition and our art in terms of repurposing our subscription expenditures. Yes.

The money that we have already invested in subscriptions is enough to transition subscription journals to an open access mode, Right?

So, this, in many ways, Disproving this, this hybrid option that had been that the community used at the start of the open access transition.

Now, just another data point of what's happening in the market.

Um.

13:00

Yeah, you've got, on the left, I'm, I'm going to focus on the right-hand column here. This is a new data point put published by Delta thank.

13:09

And they look at the market, and they say not only the growth in open access publishing, but also what that means in terms of cost, because that's what we were talking about.

13:18

We know that we are still paying Garrets listed in dollars more than $10 billion more, that's more than seven point six million euro billion year old.

13:27

And we see then the bottom, and the orange part.

13:30

We're at one point six billion dollars a year spent on Slowly gold, open access, APCs. And that would be eight That would be the hybrid APCs, and fully called APCs.

13:42

And this amount is growing, OK?

13:45

So, yeah, these are just that financial dynamics of the world we're living in today.

13:50

And digging in a little further forth.

13:53

To the financial implications, we have got, we still have very much a journal subscription market where we don't have a good price transparency, because the big deal is subscription agreements, have non disclosure clauses. So, we're not able to see the pricing, we're not able to compare pricing and, you know, have have discussions on what is fair price.

14:19

We have.

14:20

yes, No, no ability to really insert, then market pressure, to control pricing, to keep pricing down, because we can't compare them.

14:28

So, we have that on the journal side. And in parallel, we have a Growing Open Access Publishing Market.

14:36

The hybrid mode of publishing that has it, you know, created this second revenue stream.

14:43

And also, we are in this world right now.

14:48

Perhaps not so much in the UK where you have block grants and that's been organized, but in many and the majority of other parts in the world.

14:56

APC's and Hybrid APC's: our author facing.

15:02

So, this is the, you know, the complications of the system we're working in and we are trying to change.

15:10
This is what transformative open access are intended to do.

15:13
Another factor in the landscape, of course, is grant under policies, we know Coalition S and their push for open access Because it is good for science, and I encourage you all to go back and read this again, the Why Plan at, because it's actually fascinating.

15:30
It's a fantastic statement on on, Yes, why winked open access for our research.

15:35
And now we also have in the US.

15:39
And other important policy or policies about to be put in place in the in the coming you're into is the Nelson memo.

15:49
They the U, at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy has issued a recommendation that federal agencies should implement open access strategies.

16:00
Immediate open access, or the publication's stemming from their research they fund and that will surely have no impact on the market. My own prediction is it will prompt publishers to more rapidly transition to fully open access.

16:17
So that's kind of the backdrop of what we are working in. Now let's focus a bit on transformative agreements, what they are exactly, and how they work.

16:26
Um, here you have, just to get a definition. Right, first of all, they are a strategy developed by libraries, I would like to really hit on that point.

16:36
They are a library strategy. They are of the library community.

16:38
And the idea here is, they are a cost neutral framework to repurpose their current investments in subscription paywalls, around open access, but not only their investments. They really are a framework.

16:54
two, re-organize, their, their their workflows, their processes, their budget lines, their staff around open access.

17:05
So, essentially they are transformative agreement, they are contracts negotiated with institutions or library consortia and publishers that are reworking the underlying business model of scholarly journal publishing, OK.

17:23
They were first, sort of, in a way, there were an evolution of the first offset agreements. You might have heard of offset agreements, but offset wasn't really transforming the system.

17:34
So, they were sort of an evolution, and they were first validated at the 14th Berlin Open Access Conference, presented to some major publishers at that conference.

17:46
Basically, stating we, as the research community, we see the value in scholarly journals, that you are publishing subscription based publishers.

17:56
Our authors see the value in your scholarly journals.

18:00
But we want to transition, And this is how we're going to do it. And it has to be cost neutral, right? We, we, the money that we are already investing in subscriptions is more than enough to enable this transition.

18:10
And we expect publishers to work with the global research community to enable that transition through transformative agreements.

18:19
Now, let me get into exactly how they look, and I've got some visuals here.

18:24
I'm not gonna get into the details of what the actual terms of agreements. We can talk a little bit later, and I can send you to some resources if they want to learn more.

18:33
But now, just to, you know, conceptually, we, we moved, we already went through a transition, right?

18:40
We transitioned scholarly journals from print to digital and as we did that, back in the nineties, R R R, our subscription funds, you know, they might've been scattered. In different individuals subscriptions.

18:55
Now, they've come into one big deal package and all of our funds were channeled into one publisher agreement.

19:05
Then we had open access publishing, and we had the hybrid mode. So, we have the second revenue stream on top of subscriptions, right?

19:15
Now, under Transformative Agreements, basically, these two, sorry, I went too fast and, these two, funding, these two financial streams come under the oversight of a central agreement and the money that was previously spent on subscriptions, on reading access is, for the most part, transitioned and used to, to, to, to remunerate the publisher for their skull. They are open access publishing services, right?

19:46
So we're paying for Open Access publishing and, of course, reading for content still behind the paywall.

19:53
And, you know what?

19:55

What this does is this puts us in a position as more transformative agreements grow, first of all, that reading portion will hold a minute's more open access content, less need to pay for reading access, and, slowly, the, the agreement's, one after another, because they are iterative, right?

20:16

There are iterative, when, in the agreement, in an agreement, between a Light one Librarian, one publisher, but also iterative around the world, as more and more, library consortia and institutions negotiate, these are publishers, Each one is sort of advancing.

20:32

And we are shifting those agreements to be focused fully on open access publishing.

20:39

And that really is, um, preparing us for an open paradigm.

20:44

Because it's a way of, if we pay for articles and not reading, that means, because normally, or, and we are working towards that agreements where articles we pay based on our article output.

21:00

That means that we are paying only for those articles published only for only where the case or authors have published an article in those journals openly.

21:12

That means that our money, basically, this is a process, too.

21:15

Have our money, our investments, in some in, formerly in subscriptions, now in Open Access, can follow the author, wherever the author chooses to publish. So this is where, what we are working toward because we want to create a system.

21:30

In our budgets, in our processes that will enable all authors to publish openly in the venues that they choose, wherever they choose to publish, right?

21:39

So that's kind of the concept behind a grievance.

21:43

Now, how are they transformative? Let me check my time here, OK? Quickly, how are they transformative?

21:49

Um, just a few notions.

21:51

We have, what is called the ... Spectrum. How transformative is it?

21:56

And that is sort of a framework to show you, the different drivers that Transformative agreement's implement, and it shows you sort of step by step, the the benchmarks, the advances that we can make through our agreements on the way to a fully open paradigm.

22:18

So one of those is Open Access Publishing. That's what the agreements are about. Right now, authors, relinquish copyright, or their articles to pop them to publishers in the subscription mode.

22:31
We want to go to an open paradigm where always defaults.

22:34
So, in this transition phase, in the agreement, you know, the terms of the agreement secure, Yes, this means an opportunity for authors to retain their copyright, right? That's, that's basics.

22:48
Also, in the agreement's, there are terms and conditions that that describe the optimization of processes for open access.

22:56
So, right now, the workflows that we have are very much rooted in the print realm, right, annual subscription renewals, pre payment for example.

23:07
The processing of invoices.

23:09
We're moving to an open paradigm where we want infrastructure and standards that are rooted in openness and streamlined processes for funders for authors or libraries.

23:20
So, in this transition phase, transformative agreements are the opportunity to set out those standards, set out that those processes, and, um, write and collaborate on them.

23:36
What, what, what, what workflow improvements do we need to really make sure that authors are fully empowered to publish open access That they see?

23:45
Yes, I am eligible to publish openly in this journal. and yes, I don't have to pay an APC, because my institution or my thunder is taking care of that.

23:54
Working through those processes so that authors can take advantage of the, the open access entitlements that have been secured in the agreement.

24:05
That the agreement itself is an opportunity to set out those conditions and work on greater on, better, higher standards for the practice of open access publishing.

24:17
Another driver is price transparency. Right? I mentioned before subscription fees have been opaque.

24:23
We want transparent fees that enable this cost comparison to see, OK, what kind of services am I getting with this publisher?

24:31
What about the other, or the journals?

24:34

And what does that say?

24:36

You know, how can price, how does price factor into the choice of an author to publish in one journal over another? And how can we use that to get a little bit more market power on the side of the research community to control pricing.

24:53

So in this transition period, we have very clear service levels, defined pricing. And that is a first step towards this transparency.

25:01

And indeed, transformative agreements in many cases, are fully open that way.

25:06

It's, it's clear to the community where we are in transition and what what, yes, what conditions have been achieved in one agreement, and therefore, can inspire negotiations in another context, for example.

25:22

Organizing our investments around away instead of paywalls. I think this is really cool here. Right now.

25:27

Institutions' pay for subscriptions Authors might pay APC's on top of that.

25:32

We want a paradigm where, aware, no, scholarly communication is part of the research process.

25:41

And based on that notion, authors should be supported in open access publishing by their institutions and their grant funders.

25:50

So we're working toward a world in which, um, funders, and institutions are fully supporting their authors, all of their authors.

25:59

But that is going to require a change in how we, how I got in, in our budget lines in.

26:05

And so this process of re bringing reading and publishing those financial streams together in the oversight of an agreement is a way for us to, first of all see, where are our authors publishing, What are our best events?

26:22

Like, how they are flowing today.

26:23

And then think about, OK, how do I need to change these in order to support a fully open paradigm?

26:32

Finally, just a commitment to openness and an open paradigm, right? And we want to arrive at a situation where our institutions are fully committed, and supported by our ministry is our Governments, whatever that might be.

26:48

And so this is an opportunity, really, to put our money, where our mouth is, not only on for libraries and institutions, but also publishers who have been talking about Open Access. For a long time, if they are committed to the transition.

27:00
They, with all of the tools and information that we have today that are emerging, really, publishers are in a position to go out and, you know, create their transition strategy and propose it. And we see some publishers actively doing that, not only prompted by libraries.

27:18
Um, just so a few resources for you as you think about transformative agreements.

27:23
First is the E ISAC registry, which was created by the community libraries.

27:31
Really, two, create more transparency around transformative agreements to enable libraries in consortia around the world to learn about the latest benchmarks so that they can use them in their own negotiations with other publishers, Right? We're trying to foster a culture of information, sharing, and transparency.

27:53
So if you have agreements, I encourage you to enter them into the Registry, you know, just share some information. The information you'll feel comfortable sharing that way.

28:02
We can all have a better view of this transition.

28:06
And indeed, we see publishers that actually are stating in their agreements with libraries and consortia, their their full, their goal.

28:19
that they are fully comfortable with and actually encourage libraries to register the agreements, so that they can be shared and and made visible.

28:30
Now, just a few notions sort of enclosing on where we are today with transformative agreements, they started out around 20, 20, 15, 2016 in a few countries, UK, Netherlands, Austria, And they have really expanded around the world.

28:47
And this is important because it's not one agreement that is going to enable the full flip or the full transition to array. It's all of a green.

28:59
It's many agreements together that create that openness and proof and publisher portfolios.

29:05
And really get the research community re-organized to face a fully open future. It's all of them together and so it's wonderful to see their proliferation.

29:18
The uptick, it's interesting.

29:19
I mentioned before, they started in Europe, But actually, if you see the gray line, you know, from 20 15, they really started to take off in 20 18 after.

29:28

Um, the Berlin Open Access Conference.

29:30

And also, then, immediately thereafter planned as the launch of ..., which included transformative agreements in their implementation guidance, really took off in Europe.

29:41

But it's exciting to see, as knowledge has been shared around transformative agreements.

29:47

Organizations have built their capacities for negotiating and implementing these agreements.

29:52

We see the rate of growth in TAs, even higher outside Europe right now.

29:57

And so, seeing that increasing, We can also see, you know, incredible growth in articles, published openly in.

30:07

Under transformative agreements where this year alone, more than 200,000 articles will be published JOA.

30:14

Cumulatively, we are on the way to nearly 600,000 so, really effective or enabling access to research.

30:23

And here, um, in a Here, we can see how TAs have been instrumental in helping countries achieve their own open access.

30:37

Objectives.

30:38

So, up at the top, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, Finland, UK, now, as well, are really, you know, more than the way more than 50% of their output, which previously was paywall.

30:49

Has now been able to enable open access under TAs, and, Yeah, so, and then, of course, you know, that, that the second wave is bringing up. The rear.

31:00

OK, yeah. Just a little bit of a more detailed view of what's happening in the UK, here.

31:05

You can see that the agreements that you've been negotiating it and the impact that they've had, then add that to the fully OA publishing.

31:14

That's happening, then you get really We're approaching 75, 80% of the output being published, OK, check.

31:26

Sorry.

31:29

Now, yes. What we asked before the question. Why at what's the purpose of TAs?

31:35
Are they to flip publisher portfolios?

31:37
And yes, that, of course, as part of their purpose, we can see here, just views of Publisher portfolios and again, looking at the peachy color transformative agreements.

31:48
Where publishers are really committing to Cambridge University Press, the Royal Society.

31:53
Yesterday, we also heard, or two days ago, where the Society of Chemistry publishers are taking this opportunity. Embracing the transition, and negotiating TAs.

32:04
Really, as a strategy tool, um, diminished the proportion of content published behind the paywall.

32:14
Increasing open access, that's helping them to actually make that flip. That's something that the offsetting didn't achieve.

32:20
And this is why we have this evolution FTAs that actually work to create delta of openness in public portfolios and driving us to that transition.

32:33
Uh, right.

32:38
Just a final comment.

32:39
If you want more information on implementing, negotiating, preparing for negotiating agreements, we have loads of resources on the website.

32:49
We have recommendations for workflows, right? What are that?

32:52
Also, sample conditions, or sample terms, to put in your agreements.

32:58
We've got collection of links to view negotiation principles. Internationally, you have your own in the UK, that just principles. But you can see what others are thinking about when they negotiate.

33:13
We have a data analytics, working group that's develop some tools, Tools, sort of guidelines, are kind of a reference guide on how to uncover the publishing profile of your institution.

33:25
We have the market watch with the visualizations I just showed you to sort of track what's happening in. The landscape as more TAs are entered into the registry.

33:36
We have a full reference guide, very detailed two to give you an orientation around preparing, negotiating, and implementing TAs.

33:45

The spectrum that I mentioned before, to helping assess the progress of your agreements or assess a publisher offer because it allows you to see where that offer or that that strategy their objectives are in, in this continuum toward openness.

34:04
Yeah, workflow recommendations.

34:05
I mentioned, as well, loads of stuff there. It's ISAC as an open community. We have community to practice calls regularly.

34:13
And we're very happy to foster more information sharing over the world.

34:18
So, I will stop there and stop sharing my screen, and I'm happy to take any questions, or talk or anything like that. Thank you, Colleen. That was a really, really interesting talk there. I'd certainly be interested in doing a comparison of, of our publications, three transformative agreements, against this subscription costs. We do have a couple of questions. And Derek Boyle has asked, What about organizations where there is less publishing going on? For example, in a non academic setting, what would these organizations be expected to pay, for example, the public sector?

34:57
Yeah, I mean, that is one of the questions, when it's an open question, we still have, but we are working through a transition, and I really think we need to, um, yeah, take this approach of.

35:12
Step by step. Right.

35:13
We have gotten to, we have in the UK I think you can be extremely proud of your latest agreement with Elsevier, because it really has achieved so many. It's created so many benchmarks, or the community.

35:25
And, as we worked through this transition, we have got a situation where we're coming from a situation where the, our, what we pay is not necessarily proportional to what is needed in a fully open paradigm, right, where you might take, that you have research intensive institutions. Then you have reading institutions. You have the corporate sector that, in one way, was contributing.

35:53
two, they were paying for scholarly publishing under a subscription paradigm, and we are moving to this open open paradigm, where that it will shift, right, that those who are receiving the benefits are those who are publishing.

36:09
So, it's an open question, and we're trying to figure that out.

36:13
All kinds of things are happening, you know, as institutions take on more more.

36:18

Well, an example, fully OA journals are increasingly included in transformative agreements that and they, in consortia, are negotiating discounts on the APCs there, which means that the funder investment in those ABCs is decreasing.

36:35
You know, what does that mean for institutions that are taking on more of the responsibility for Borup? or we're covering the cost of Open Access Publishing?

36:44
That's one question.

36:45
Another question is precisely, how do we incorporate the, you know, that, that, that funding stream, Like, what can they contribute to that.

36:52
It's an open question, and we're going to start having, that's what we've seen, we can do it, it's feasible, and we're figuring out how to do it.

37:00
Where we're ready for the next set of questions is how, OK, how do we have these funding streams better flow together, to make it really sustainable for everyone?

37:09
OK, great, and the next question is from Steven ..., and they've asked, Why does the USA not appear to have high numbers of TA agreements given the volume of publishing that comes out of the USA? Yeah, sure. I would say, well, I think there are two aspects to that. That I'd like to mention.

37:29
First is, I mean, it was a rapid that animation, but the growth of TAs, I mean, it started in Europe.

37:39
We are much, much more mature in our open access strategies, right?

37:45
And in Europe, we've been working at this for a number of years in the US.

37:50
Um, we had the, the early adopters, California Digital Library, University of California, that have kind of led the way, especially for research intensive institutions. And we are just now seeing, starting to see more and more agreements. Cambridge University Press has gone out there and there are literally hundreds of TAs read and publish agreements in the US with US institutions.

38:15
So first we have the issue of it's a, it's a learning curve.

38:19
And we are just now at the start of this rise in TAs. In the US. I met the Charleston conference right now.

38:26
All of this session. So many sessions are about T eight. So we see librarians are working on this. There is another challenge in the US.

38:32

And that is, Whereas in, in Europe, we have, In the rest of the world, we have strong library consortia at a national level. We don't have this in the US. We have regional consortia, but they have not traditionally been empowered to negotiate or open access.

38:49
So they are just now thinking about that.

38:53
We have agreements, for example, Skulk, Consortium in California, that is primarily reading institutions. They have negotiated some tags.

39:02
So it's a learning curve.

39:04
It's a different situation in terms of, we don't have a national thunder that collaborates with the National Library Consortium, so it is more challenging.

39:11
But they are working on that, so we'll, we will see more.

39:16
Thank you. Thank you, Thank you. And, just one more quick question that I've actually got said, Do you think that transform? if agreements say something I've noticed, will encourage researchers to choose a publication because of the agreement, rather than the best publication for their research. It.

39:32
I've noticed this from a couple of our particularly early career researchers. OK, I just wanted your thoughts on that. Yeah, I mean, my own institution has been doing this and we've been doing transformative agreements for, for many, many years.

39:46
And it's not something that we have ever observed have to say, we're not higher education institution and another degree conferring institutions.

39:54
So, we don't have early career researchers, per se, so that might be, you know, something, Al.

40:00
Yeah, a unique case. Yeah, a unique case and ours isn't really relatable.

40:05
I think that, um, maybe that is a concern, but what is the answer to that?

40:11
It's more transformative agreements, It's giving up, you know, it's as increasing the number of options that we can give our authors, and I think that's, that's what we need to do, because we need to enable all authors to publish openly.

40:26
OK, thank you. Thank you, claim. That was a really interesting talk, and thank you to everyone for the questions. So, thanks very much.

40:36
OK, next session is about open access from an academic perspective, and I'm pleased to welcome Nick Shepherd and our survey from the University of Leeds for this session, the audience to submit questions at any time. So please add these to the chat as we go along, and

Nicole incorporate these from the session. Next has worked in scholarly communications for over 10 years, currently has an open research advisor at the University of Leeds.

41:01
Previously he was Research Services advisor at Leeds Beckett.

41:05
Next is interested in effective dissemination of research a sustainable models of open access, including underlying data, potential synergies with open education and open educational resources, particularly underlying technology, software and interoperability systems.

41:20
Alister is a molecule maker, from small scale pilot plant production develop processes in natural products catalyst React automation, solvent extraction, and regenerating cotton fibers is a lab based experimentalist at the University of Leeds working with SMEs UK Catalyst Hook Consortia, EK National Nuclear Laboratory Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy and the Software Company.

41:46
He was awarded an FHA for Lecturing Teaching and Training and ... across the UK, validating his track record of teaching in a university environment.

41:54
Yes, an ..., you have to approach the Research Lead and Teaching Core chemical engineering and chemistry topics over to you, Nick and Alistair?

42:04
Thank you. Hello, everybody. Hopefully you can just realize that just appeared, and I think I understand you.

42:11
They're very well in their career.

42:13
Thanks. So we're going to touch on is slightly different today. So thanks for the introduction.

42:20
So we're going to try and do a bit of an interview. So for a bit of sort of context.

42:23
I mean, we don't know each of the target, well, due to early met relatively recently, lovely, when a colleague asked us to Dina to address this this webinar and talk about academic expertise.

42:42
Oh perspective.

42:42
So open access, just to find an academic, and I was to some fortunate enough to have recently expressed an interest to me. Let me, they had a conversation about open access, So I said, well, you know, to actually try a Q and A and A discussion. So we've already both been introduced, so you know who we are.

43:00
The way I'm going to try and do this, I'm just struggling a bit to see my slides, and also Alice.

43:10
Is the University Challenge theme.

43:14

So, I'm gonna be Jeremy Paxman, obviously, hopefully, a friendly, Jeremy Paxman allister, unless you get any wrong.

43:24

You know, is, it can be a bit cutting currency if you get one long, So, I'll try I'll try to channel my inner ....

43:31

And you don't know the questions I'm going to actually. But just really just a pretty face it. Really. Obviously, LSD will be represented in the ... who have not shown the university challenged by the end of the episode shows No positive required allister, You know.

43:44

So, just if you know the answer, just feel free to to answer it, And if you do well, you know you can pass.

43:53

As I said, you know, this, this, this stick won't go on too long.

43:56

It's just trying to give you a bit of light relief, I think of it has been just joking about that you'd be learned about some transformative the grievance.

44:06

So, but just especially a little bit of concepts, really, as I say, really grateful to Alex, to fill this conversation today, to the invitation from you. But it's, it is a university challenge, if you'd like, excuse the pun.

44:19

But in terms of I liked upon neck. The people love herself in the ...

44:26

and I think, you know, if this need professionals here listening today is liaison with academic colleagues and obviously, they're busy and with, you know, nuclear physics or whatever it is, you know, I can hope to understand what Alice does working on. And likewise, he may be less aware, I think.

44:46

It might be fair to say, Alice, too, about some of the open access stuff that we deal with, which is complicated, perhaps, not quite as complicated, as, ...

44:56

Physics.

44:56

If, you know, maybe it is, I don't know, Sometimes, it feels like it, it, So, and, obviously, it varies dramatically by what discipline, OK?

45:06

Career stage, you know, for the early career researchers, from the profile. So whether or not people are funded externally, and if people are Saliba UK with some of the other other funding councils, has a big impact on people's engagement with open access And also the broader research theme as well, which, I think is worth discussing. And some of this will be put to a bit more concepts with. My colleagues will be speaking later, and I'll stick around for the next session, as well. So, in time honored tradition. And I think I'm already been a lot more polite than Joey.

Good.

Like, honestly, go to the next slide, disappearing the video for a moment to bear with me.

So yourself, to be listed, as I say, no, because the Required. I think that's a Christmas special Israel with them. Early recognize, Richard Kohl's, who didn't know whether you constantly, it's been adequately, OK, How do academics go about choosing a shuttle to publish and then how does the axis back to say that's the end of the day University Challenge Stick? But, you know, if we can just have a bit of a conversation with these issues, my answer would be impact factor. And that would be a quick answer to the university, pardon me, at a university challenge question.

And how far is open access factor into it?

So I started my academic career in publishing and in sort of getting data in 20 11, when I started my PHD.

And there's been a lot of change in sort of the landscape, but the discipline I came from it was, you know, there was a lot of focus on impact factor. And if your paper didn't go through that journal, you'd hope it will be in the same publishing house that would go to if you refer down to the impact factor. Lower. And so you wouldn't have to readdress the template.

And the template in terms of the referencing style, if you move from one publishing house to another.

But now, now, you know, we work with the software's a click drop-down menu and you can change the, change the citations per publishing house that you're going for.

So, it was, it was, it was, it was impact factor.

And open access sort of sort of become more, and more prevalent in sort of our discussions, really, more about sort of them.

You generate, the discipline I came from, you would report one result, you'd report your best result.

And so, it was always very positive.

You know, if you wanted to big kind of machine learning and chatting, you want to be able to have lots of data, including the negative data, so, you know, the experiment for space that hasn't been a success.

And then, there were these people who started submitting in, in the supporting information.

47:47

No, documents that are 100 pages long, PHD thesis now include huge tables of data that's being generated and hoping that an algorithm will picked up in the future.

47:58

So, so I think Open Access is, it is speaker And then, there was also, you know, the discussion around sort of behind the paywall, so, I'm trying to get in through the supply systems and, you know, sometimes that would crash, or you go through extra log boxes.

48:15

And the open access, you know, you just click on the link, and you go straight to the paper. That that was something that was quite, quite appealing.

48:24

And, at the same time, we had, we had our Schwartz, and now we've got Alexandra Elk Boundlessness, the access.

48:36

Yeah, I'm not sure. I mean, so, it's interesting to you, is your token. You know, what, if people can see it, I forgot to put my data disturbance.

48:45

I don't if my messages that are popping up about that, because actually, is, as well. So, this is, you know, obviously, that was an open research meeting, Which, again, we'll come onto enough, that you've already touched on that a little bit.

48:58

You know, we're talking about open access, but you already sort of segue into it, data and negative data, and it's interesting to hear you say the impact factor is still important. You know, that, there's a cultural aspect to that there, as well.

49:11

I think, historically, perhaps, open access has been seen as a message journals having less impact factor.

49:20

And that certainly have an effect now in the sector with things like nature and some of the transformative agreements that we're trying to get through nature, it's actually come on to as well.

49:28

So that's sort of an interesting, No Place to start button.

49:33

And, again, as I say, the stick with, that would be, university shows, Discovered a little bit, but, actually, a second question that you've already started sort of addressing, but how does your understanding of open access developed over time? But you have already alluded to that boots.

49:51

So, 2011, and it's developed issue, knowledge increased quite recently. Would you say? I mean, it used to love a lot to learn.

50:00

You think about open access, um, I think, yeah, I think if we if we if we, if we before we jump straight into open access if you start the start of my career.

50:10

And one of the terms it's bandied around. There's a lot of subculture unspoken, culture, unwritten, rules.

And if there's one of them, which is publish or perish and recently with the number of PHD students coming through the programs and not the number of pyramids increasing number of universities.

Um, there's this kind of unspoken code, if you don't get papers, you, don't you don't get a PHD associated with that sort of pressure, then you want to publish.

Um, I'd say three, my sort of create, and you've, kind of, that more and more about sort of, how you publish.

And I think, I've got a very interesting, kind of how my publishing, kind of, when I wrote my first paper up as a draft on the scrap piece of paper, then typed into a Word document as a second one, Second Draft, with a blank tape and gave to my boss, Fields Interests experiments. He formatted it. He sent it to a gentleman who is an associate editor on.

That was my first experience. I have no idea about the fees. I've just got straight away. Alice is the results of peer review address them as quickly as you can, because, you know, turnaround time on on. Peer reviews is crucial.

It wasn't until 20 18, then when I started putting in my own, when I was when, when a professor I was working for at that time or semi-professional, I'll say, there, there are professors that come from industry to add more genius, and I have been at that stage in my career.

I've been academia then seven years need, only be in academia, sort of five isn't there, picking up how publishing is kind of done as well?

It's completely different, You know, there may be used to order the Unconference journals conference articles in a conference proceedings, rather than, um, publishing papers in sort of the academic sense, And so, I got to do all of the submission dealing with the editor, dealing with the dealing with the.

Yeah.

And the reviewers and all of the, and I think, the portals in which you upload these, as well as very clean. I do absolutely love data.

And say, with peer review, very clean way to put up your peer review, to engage with publishing, and making sure that, then, when I submitted my mega paper, the article publishing fees just came out of nowhere, I had no idea, and it was very much a tick box.

You have to put in a grant writer, knows, I don't know where this money's gonna come from, then when I got to the end of the process, it turned out that we had an agreement with the publishing house of that general RFC, and the fee went straight to zero, and I was, I was relieved. You know, this paper's news intuitively. You mentioned, at the beginning, in terms of sort of ..., et cetera, So I'm not sure about your funding profile book.

52:44
You have, didn't have that.

52:46
The funding that would have been required, at one point, but increasingly we get these deals, that you actually unaware of, in order to actually be able to publish the, no cost. To you, because it was already taken care of.

52:55
But the highlights are the challenges of communicating that to, To colleague closer.

53:01
Just don't comes, because it's not what we're here for, we are here for publishing it, in an academic perspective.

53:07
But, I was at a meeting yesterday, and there is a, you know, that they wanted to have this kind of training and access to events, but they said, even in my home institution, in Manchester, that the manager said of the mega grant, they said we have a problem with comps.

53:22
And so, perhaps an annual training in publishing to kind of demystify a bit, but I'm very aware, your name came up with the event. And they're like, Oh, it was brought Nick in.

53:32
And he's done some of this training, or at least starting to signpost for in groups in front of people rather than sort of her of bulk batch problems. That's different issue, but I don't think it's relevant because it is, it is a big challenge because, you know, and especially the big university like leads to your colleagues will be going over to Debbie, working in universities. Or colleges are real challenges. Silo pseudo. We know what we know. And and actually, you're busy as I say with your research. And actually, China. Liaise with you and that's actually a good question. And I think you've answered that will also show you can have some bonus question.

54:10
So again, with some of these you've already spoken to, but I think in fact, we go down to digress into Atom that. Well, what the general steps to get to that paper published?

54:18
You've just been talking about that process. I think I think I would like to take that one. Your slides have gone down, by the way.

54:27
I like that to the general steps in sort of publishing because I think it's part of the training. It's unspoken. Really, in sort of research land.

54:36
I'm not sure if the same for every discipline or different supervisors, But, you know, you go down the road of doing some experiments. You, given a PHD, is very good example, given a

500 word abstract that's being funded, anything, given three years to go away in research, and you do a lot of self learning, you do a lot of self exploration.

54:56

You read papers, and there are papers which tell you how to write papers, which are great.

54:59

George Whitesides is an excellent resource for that, but you kind of kinda sit that. I've written reports in high school or in my undergraduate.

55:07

I'll just base of that and sort of copy and paste of other channels that you're seeing around, but then, crucially, it comes down to your experimentation or your literature review, what you're putting in there, and then you write that. So the writing stage can take, depending on where your data is.

55:21

You know, about three months, six months, and then you submit, and then, you hope the editor likes it, and then he'll send out, for reviewers, and reviewing one of my cases, it took six months to get all four reviewers to give me comments back.

55:37

Um, that was a Taylor and Francis did MDP, and I know that they have a very great turnaround on, on, on the peer review process, which is nice to me. six months. You may have moved on to another career, due to the nature of the contracting nature researchers at the minute. So, then setting you go through peer review in either one round or to run coping with rejections.

56:01

If a papers rejected from a journal and independent and you have to look for a similar, No similar journal, they say different publishing house, you'd have to reformat it.

56:13

one of the very, very good examples, which a paper I was involved in went to NACS paper.

56:20

And then they they, they got it rejected said they have to say sorry the American Chemical Society, which is which is mega in my field.

56:27

And then it went to, can go into a lot to show who the publishing house or if that's the name and that they, they limit you two full pages. So the whole paper to be restructured.

56:38

So it would hit that full page limit, like to quite a challenge.

56:43

So and again, that's kind of detracting from the research aspect, you know, it's adding another job to the researchers, kind of day job, really, is to go and rewrite a paper to get it out in, another in another publishing house.

56:58

Yeah, those are sort of general steps in purpose.

57:02

Have an impact do you think on that process?

57:05

Or is it just another thing to think about?

57:08
You know, as you referred to, you didn't even know where the money was coming from and you weren't aware of the deal in place it searches, so I suppose it's just a matter of finding the best venue, which we increasingly open access.

57:19
Yeah: I think it's just Well, I mean, in my case, it's I've never had to consider the fees.

57:26
Well, I have and it meant that I went from a paper I went from an MDP annoyed, you know. Because we didn't have the APC lifestyle, doesn't emulate the APCs article publishing fees, and ended up publishing. A magazine is tasked with an impact. But there's no point naught two. But at least the word got out there, You know, you get your page numbers.

57:43
Know that there's a line, drawn under that project. You move on. You can go back, and you can cite that whenever you need it.

57:48
My favorite line from that paper is as part of the Japanese dream.

57:53
And it said, the amount of uranium in seawater is three parts per billion, but it's a thousand times greater than all of the right uranium mind, currently to date. So, effectively, we can have a renewable source of uranium by just extracting it from the sea. of Japan. Is an Island, UK, and Ireland. So, I'm very happy that that that paper got out.

58:12
It's an interesting example, actually. So, I'll ask you to go to your next bonus question. Obviously, this is a little less quickfire the job.

58:20
Um, what sort of interactions do you have? Can you see my slides you get now, by the way, I think they did that, they would like to see your slides.

58:26
Lots of interactions you have with our support staff, both publishes on within the within the Library.

58:31
Any at all will launch in your experience.

58:36
Well, there's two ways to answer that question.

58:39
one way we've kind of touched already, which is comes from your team.

58:43
I get into lovely events like this, being encouraged to go to events like this. And I don't know just, I just haven't had that kind.

58:52
That kind of thing will happen for me and unit to talk about always is I had a question about OA So I e-mailed the librarian, I've always e-mail at the library.

59:01

Because someone's got to be the arbitrator, in order to judge some Jerry, for for this information every 10 years it doubles research doubles every every 10 years or something crazy like that.

59:15
We've got to store it appropriately and publishes a brilliant about.

59:18
The peer review process is really about, and it's got human aspect to it, so it can kind of like, and you can have bias, and, but I wanted to know about the, I think it open up an open access query.

59:30
I think I had I just e-mailed the library and, and you guys can hop to it, but then fast, you know, so quickly.

59:38
But then it's it's also a case of on University of Leeds campus, I believe, the 9200 stock 1500 researchers.

59:45
I mean, it's amazing that you can leap to an e-mail and get back to me, that's my query straightaway but then there's sort of that, where does it kind of become part of the, the training. Or is it just peer-to-peer kind of sharing amongst groups Someone who will e-mail you and then share it to research group that way.

1:00:03
Um, but my interactions with with OA is kind of just of my own volition really. getting in contact with you guys.

1:00:11
And then most recently, the publishing house that I've published in the row site of chemistry, they got back to me and they were there to information about. So that process with no access.

1:00:23
I'm over the moon. My mega paper is is Open Access. Just one click, open, You know? I'm over the moon.

1:00:32
I forgot about that because you could put me into correspondence with OSC the Shakespeare ....

1:00:40
So that was an interview with them about the .... That's right. Yeah. And, and they added a little questions as well, which, just a little segue. What were they interested in? Just the feedback, how the poll went. Whoa, a means to me that sort of those sort of questions. And then sort of general feedback. What am I, what am I things is? Because there's so much literature out there and you want to keep it. You know, you want to stay on top of the field with sort of the new development.

1:01:06
Um, the table of contents, you can have the general website completely stripped down and have RSS feeds, it was developed by our tools and it's a great way to read it. Some of the journalists and the images. You can put the table of. Contents image, graphical abstracts.

1:01:22

They lose resolution. I actually went to a friend of mine who's an artist, I said, can you draw these beautiful interpretation of my paper and his terrible sketch. I put together an Excel, Excel, and PowerPoint and she said it wrong.

1:01:36
But then might by saying what feedback to the team on the interview was.

1:01:40
It's completely ruined the resolution, savviness it really disappointing that people were Dana sort of scrolling through the resolution of the African abstracted beam been decimated notes at ... to bring your question back to support staff, and everyone being brilliant. I'll say that but it's it's under my own volition. It's not that, it's an interesting challenge.

1:02:02
Because, as you say, we do have local of researchers here, and, you know, actually, we can only do, we can do in terms of the approach. We're lucky. That, we go back to quite quickly, we it depends what's happening.

1:02:13
And trying to get out to faculties and, you know, try to come up with the college weeks, all that kind of stuff. It certainly can be challenging.

1:02:24
Just just on this scene with row and column?

1:02:28
Centers for Doctoral Training.

1:02:31
I mean, it really should, know, you have, if you have a first six months of First Year training phase on its annual, you have Cohorts 1, 2, and three, come through that, so you can see straightaway and that training base for three years.

1:02:44
You could really get to grips with them with, with giving open access thoroughly to a large shortage group of cohorts and then CDT, interact with the traditional peer structure as well.

1:02:58
So I information which hopefully proliferate from a central training that's just one of my take, Yeah, well, I mean, we do talk a lot about research culture, that's a big part of what we try to do in terms of oakwood researchers, go show SQL to.

1:03:12
But my third bonus question for you is, again, you've already touched on some of this essay, but how is open access treated within your faculty is a skill students? It talks about and encouraged to think about, indicated each lifted those individuals to pursue, to a certain extent.

1:03:27
I think we definitely discuss it.

1:03:31
I think when publishing so, yes, it's kind of up to an individual, and you seek your peers to, do, to get some sort of advice and feedback, and how they're doing.

1:03:41
I do feel for the Lonely PHD Students smaller research group, too, have no, quite got that network, or is, or someone they share an office with to ask that question.

1:03:51

Uh, but we're at we're trying to address research.

1:03:55

So, yeah, I guess the conversations have increased over the, since you started in 2011, You know, is it more? so, now, I will open access.

1:04:05

So, No, really, uh, I think, just get your page numbers just publish.

1:04:11

Yeah, OK, thank you.

1:04:15

So the next slide is about and so, do you know the lingo? And again, this is interesting. I think you'll know so, you may not know all of it. I'm interested to see if a succinct definition, unless you feel able to give it a lot of struggle as well.

1:04:32

So, mostly, you know, just trying to put together. So that's sort of the lingo. So, green, gold, and diamond, open access. You know, me?

1:04:41

Uh, monetary values, I think?

1:04:46

Not, not the monetary values and time lines, say it's, it's.

1:04:52

This is, one of them goes, it goes online. Open Access, you don't need a subscription, you can see the paper straightaway. Whether this is behind the paywall, certain timeframe, and then it goes open access a lot sooner.

1:05:08

Yeah, and then, the class.

1:05:10

I that, I guess, like that, yeah, do I do? I mean, Green Open Access is the excepted value shift in the repository. Potentially with embargo been always will come onto that in a minute.

1:05:21

Gold open access is, the publisher's version of record Is open access immediately, usually through the ... and Diamond Open Access is where there's no charge either to publish all to read, so that's increasingly popular, but again, how's that funded? So one example would be the log of the humanities.

1:05:42

We, certainly not your field, but they have a different model for them, which is a library consortium model, so we contribute a lot to the initiative.

1:05:54

And that means that both this don't need to pay to publish low, the readers need to pay to access.

1:05:59

So it is a model that we're jumping in within the lively, and there's quite a few diamond locals, so Wow, I would, I would love to have a deep dive into that case.

1:06:11

E-mails, they cost or grams of CO two, a pot and the electricity and and physical storage of these repositories and data and stuff to hit.

1:06:20
They got a route where I'm not too sure how it's being paid for the physical, and I think there's nothing as well as the naivety about physical digital infrastructure. And I think it's digital it's similar to pay for the upkeep. And obviously, I'd love to know more about the mindset can certainly send you more information, so I think we'll give you five points for that. I want to thank a.

1:06:46
So the next terminologies, which I've just referred to should they offer is accepted manuscripts version of the code, so I'll just refer to those, so they are green open access is usually deal to exit the manuscript.

1:06:58
But again, you know, you certainly familiar with.

1:07:02
uh, because I'm really looking forward to the last speaker today talking about pre prints because I just try to upload low stuff to a preprint repository. The White Rose Repository.

1:07:13
Yorkshire and, uh, they said, yeah, it's really interesting.

1:07:21
Is, I see some of them, their Word documents, and some of them are formatted in the journals, in the journals, Tennessee proprietary formatting.

1:07:30
And, uh, then it came back And I said, oh, yeah, so this one you can have, we've got one you can't have, so you need to send it to me as, as your author accepted oil.

1:07:40
The Word document effectively says it was really, I'm not so sure and I can't answer what version of it is confusing, which is what I put it on here. So, thank you for that. And we will talk about that. I don't think my colleagues in the next to it, We'll talk a bit more about this as well, because it builds are complicated. And some of the other terminology was sort of speak to this as well.

1:08:00
So the converter that maybe boots, we've already talked about because it uses embargo periods. I think you, comfortable with those ages. We are being, very good example is, my PHD was funded by a small, medium enterprise, and yet it's proprietary patient. And they put embargo on my thesis for two years.

1:08:20
They also said that they couldn't employing the postdoc salary. They were gonna get another PHD student and get an apprentice from the Valleys.

1:08:28
So they'd have to people rather than one, but then you're taking the penalty on retraining. But I guess, costs.

1:08:34
First of all, company, that stage, but I mean, that, it, that, so that was a, that was my thesis go to an open repository. But it was about two years and my guess.

1:08:42

Um, did you, will the embargo or was, that imposed upon us, fighters imposed upon me and it's the same with the embargo on on that recent paper.

1:08:53

I've talked about which, yeah, they said it's embargoed for a month, just, then it's open open access, publishing house. where, like, I know for one month, and it's that it's free to go.

1:09:03

I think, I just want to touch on repository because, um, as an academic, you just kind of get out to your agenda and a publisher of, then reposited face, kind of the other word for the, kind of open access sites.

1:09:17

So, so, for me, Repository and publishing a publishing house are journal at two different entities minutes, I mean, it's, it's, I just want to say that.

1:09:27

Yeah. You know, this is the difference between green and gold, open access. And the whole thing is irrelevant. At the moment. And the colleagues that were able to transfer agreements, which I'm sure if you'll know what that means.

1:09:39

So, all of this also makes sense, to actually go through all the different terminology, the article processing charges. You know what they are?

1:09:48

What about retention strategy?

1:09:52

No, no, to that one.

1:09:54

So this, I won't go into too much detail, but again, what's happened historically with with scholarly commons is a bit of a racket for a clue to the money.

1:10:03

It costs the Academy.

1:10:06

They are the accepted manuscripts.

1:10:10

Is yours, you know, thought the, the, the publisher will impose an embargo because fuel, palladio copied over to them, to publish it, and usually the last few of opioids. Retention about ESSA is an initiative to actually encourage and enable you as researchers to retain your rights ...

1:10:31

is witnessing, and that would negate the need for the embargo.

1:10:35

Because we're say, well, we use individually, University will give you the license to the, to the publisher.

1:10:43

The license back a few and give you a copyright. So it's the thing that we should have been years ago. Frankly, the University of Liege with the NIH, is looking at this. The University of Edinburgh have already implemented it.

1:10:53

Bush Retention strategy. Part of it in the US was the first University to do this.

1:10:58

So basically, they have a long, exclusive license as a university. So they have first right to actually put this in the repository, immediately open access in the inbox.

1:11:07

Obviously, this is a bit of conflict with the business models of the publishers, and just an example of how these things are changing. So, I mean, there'll be more to come on the kind of thing, So the basic point is that it can come in to next senior thing.

1:11:24

So, she was about more about the order of those, will come back to that.

1:11:29

For pre print and post When you just mentioned pre prints, have you heard the term post?

1:11:35

I think, post privileged thing. I was told I couldn't Duplex and embargo, and then after that, I'm not sure it was kind of really, really great.

1:11:43

Luxury hotel deals to put up, deliberately that. Some of these two ... is, that is, before, it's even been peer reviewed. So this, again, speaks to the Russian researchers judge Sheathing, so it's a preprint historically.

1:11:57

Many journals have allowed you to actually post a Preprint, because, well, while you, if you've got a fee for that, which is nearly the same, but it's a review, why would that people subscribe to our June, etcetera.

1:12:09

Increasingly as Open Science is developed, as they do allow another speaker speaking about the visit with a lovely prince. And you do own the copyright for that.

1:12:17

But as soon to be peer reviewed, they say well actually now we go to the copyright, and you can actually put in the repository with an embargo, which is the post, which, is the Office of 600.

1:12:26

He managed the collections in incorporated through the peer review process, and what will actually retention would do, will give you the same rights over the post, because you have over the faith in your copyright. So again, I'm aware of how you hope that makes sense.

1:12:39

In terms of this really complex to own the, copyright, know, the shape of the different stages through the peer review process, et cetera. Submitted.

1:12:48

I guess, getting that. I think it's getting there.

1:12:50

I think, I still don't think I'm using the language properly. So thank you, Nick.

1:12:55
What about hybrid journals? Have you heard of that terminology ... agreements to tell them this morning? And I think, potentially, I think, the reason why, my last are recited chemistry. Jeddah went through because I think there was a transformed agreement in place. So the university's library, but don't I don't think that's a high pitched giotto's. So, again, as we go through, we are to transform to face with low finances.

1:13:20
And, well, this, historically, and, as we started to move into mandated open access, a lot of journals were gold, So, you'd have to pay. So, they were subscription model, so you get to university would pay them to access.

1:13:34
You could also pay, hopefully, to make it open access as well, through the goal.

1:13:38
So, this was so-called hybrid, led to accusations what they say double dipping.

1:13:43
So, publishers will actually get into income as well to the subscription, a wall to the payment of some fees to publish go live in that situation, that immediately open access.

1:13:55
Now, with the all the initiatives that are happening, we haven't transformative agreements whereby with boldly they will pull together the read and write access, which is what you found. So, you edited and go away.

1:14:06
We, as a university paid subscription, but also for you to actually publish golda collections, but not all channels are on board with that yet, and basically, some of the film, the snow will cover the fees.

1:14:18
In a hyper journalists, they signed up to transform to this model, to nationals of negotiation. So, just to sort of, you know, again, it also, I'll go in and political lose a lot financial implications there, But I suppose I just do these terms in there, because, you know, there's a lot yoga and wouldn't expect you to know those any more than do.

1:14:41
And I would know the terminology that you will know, which is the next one, which is centrifugal contraction in a centrifugal extractor, can you tell me what those?

1:14:53
Oh, wow, Nick, I love it. Thank you for the plug.

1:14:57
I think it's been a bit of science.

1:15:00
It's it's an engineering piece of equipment to speed up liquid liquid separations effectively um then biological lives in water but also when we mine we pour nitric acid aqueous nitric acid on the ground.

1:15:17
And we leave out the cop run the uranium, you want to leave behind everything else, send you extract into a solvent and you can leave it selected.

1:15:25
But there is there is oil and water.

1:15:27
You know, when you, when you watch bubbles in year, in your, in your sodor, all on water, they sit on top of each other.

1:15:34
The underlying force is gravity to set up and the centrifugal force, you just said, essentially, contact us and to extract the user's centrifugal force to multiply that by 200 times.

1:15:45
And the engineering team does process intensification. So we can get a more intense process and all sort of smaller footprint.

1:15:52
So it's the UK and Japan were islands. We're limited with space for recycling. So we would like to deploy those on the French.

1:16:02
You have been amazing at recycling and closing the nuclear fuel cycle.

1:16:08
They're starting to have limits on how far their recycling facilities can expand.

1:16:15
So, So, yeah, Sorry.

1:16:16
So it's a, it's a process intensification for a, uh, a chemical process. Well, of course, I had looked it up. So it was a bit sorry.

1:16:29
Time for time.

1:16:32
So obviously, I did look it up on Wikipedia. And I just want to share this example. Can you actually see Wikipedia? If I go to my browser, live show this, yeah, I can see it, right?

1:16:42
So this is just an example to me of you know, Basically, I cited Yahoo Search all, Wikipedia.

1:16:50
Because, you know, this is a big and important aspect to me and the fact that no access to benefit, the global commons. And so I just added there somebody's got a great Wikipedia page to be early, so we can talk about the work we computed at the time, which I would like the real elites the uses of centrifugal extractor open tech to SEO thing is the same thing.

1:17:16
Is those interests to shout out to a perforation of your paper but she said incited.

1:17:22
In Wikipedia here, which is obviously that's the paper that we're talking about, the effect, test the graphical abstract. It's been absolutely crushed by their resolution while you were talking about it says.

1:17:41
And that this, this sort of thing is picked up by a single repository which, I think blues.

1:17:47

Yeah.

1:17:51
Obviously, that can go into the repository. Because it's gold open access, so there's no restrictions in that. We can see that, it has been picked up by L matrix so that citation on Wikipedia has been picked up there. So this is an area that just an example of the value of them.

1:18:08
It's open access were too low.

1:18:12
The other thing that I've got though, again, you were talking about, this, was an image, a thing that your disease from the paper again, because this is openly licensed under CC by license, that's now included in Wikimedia Commons as well.

1:18:23
So I know we were just discussing that, where we are listed in terms of where I was absolutely blown away before our meeting because I, my, PHD, I think my undergraduate, Wikipedia was the place to go to first and there.

1:18:39
I will, I pay my, my, my, my monthly contribution to Wikipedia and that's it for my work and to be kind of added to that.

1:18:51
It's just breathtaking, I would love to be part of my job to to put my stuff on this on this platform. on the on the on them.

1:19:03
Is the main information. And it's in its own. Favorite things to do with with with with Wikipedia's, you can go through and you can see all the edits happening in real time and see the improvements in sight, in real-time. And you can actually go through there. You can see when Europeans started selling one of these contractors And vo failed is the actual European supplier of this equipment. And say, Here's gate on the Wikipedia page and change it.

1:19:24
Because if you're looking to buy a piece of equipment, you want to learn about it, You can learn about from YouTube. But you can also learn from Wikipedia.

1:19:31
So I was over the moon when he done that, as well, my argument for this is, you know, as I keep saying, hello, the Wikipedia didn't necessarily reliable. But the point is that we have a responsibility. I think, in the academy to make as reliable as well site as it can be. Because if somebody googles, the centrifugal extractor, they're not gonna land on your paper. They get a lot of Wikipedia. So it's a very important.

1:19:54
There's a lot of evidence that people do follow DIY links and Open Access Links, etcetera, etcetera. But that does bring us quickly to sort of open research.

1:20:03
So suppose my final question to you is, what do you understand by open research as opposed to open access? Which again, we've already touched on a little.

1:20:14
Oh, I'm not gonna get any points to that question.

I already went into the only one in.

Really, no.

I think at the time, I think I'll give you a definition. Do it.

Everyone's doing research, everyone, is it gately where to go on a weekend?

You research it through it and you aggregate it and you have your parameters and.

You know, and they do that any day to day.

Open access is is is is the judge gearin and the arbitrators and the auditors of how that data is stored?

And someone still has to pay for that and so can access allows you to have access to it and all those processes and they're in place but someone still has to cognitive, I guess, pay for it and either metadata or in apostrophes in transport agreement. So what is what he said? What does Open Research then, please finish an n.d.e.f. and foster open science. I mean, they Open science, weekends, took in the UK, but open research, just semantically because people close to the managers, et cetera. The same physical exercises situated that others can collaborate and contribute Research Datalab, most of the research versus just about, beyond open access, to the full range of research outputs beyond the actual article.

Making sure they certainly license can be re-used on things like Wikipedia, Wikimedia, redistribution of reproduction, big driver, which reproducible research, you know, So make sure that the data is there to be interrogated. I just wanted to flag this up. I mean, this is my role within the, you know, the University of Leeds.

And, increasingly, I think, new professionals coming into this, this spatial file in the, It's not just about open access. You notice about Fair Day to, it's about the X Axis Insights and Research Integrity, this, you should leave it there.

So, get sort of like, though, I think we're just about out of time.

We'll have time for questions, but did either we can show one more slide, though, about research, but also stop there.

I think you just sit on the mall questions and just don't queue Allister. Hopefully, that wasn't too painful for you.

And, hopefully, it was of use to two colleagues, as I say, I've never tried that sort of format because the second Alistair really penetrate the format and it was fun. And I've just got one quick question here, and you ... from the jargon question that language is confusing with,

particularly, in particular, with regards to, like, the versions use paste job upload into repositories.

1:22:55
And that leads me to the question about relocked. We looked at research staff, depositing, and repositories.

1:23:03
What would you advise them about the benefit of deposit against big reluctant?

1:23:10
Mean, this is something we talk about a lot, and I think it's come through in the conversation with our allies to the fact that no green open access is of the sea is it is a, as a poor cousins would go. The divisions were cool.

1:23:24
Um, In the UK, I policies actually try to emphasize green, open access to the same level, those gold open access. And it's really trying to fit for me, to try to communicate around that rights issue.

1:23:35
You know, the fact that the journal to publish in industry is taking your IPO, is taking your IP, and that's not necessary any longer. And it hasn't been for a long time. In all the kudos that goes with the nature of vacation, All, the rest of it, we think, need to think about three things we need to think about.

1:23:53
Getting stuff out there, openly quickly, no doubt as to the first six months. Delays for pay, your view, etcetera. So, again, it's a cultural change for me to try to change that culture, but obviously, they will be so powerful.

1:24:06
And so, invested that, that's very difficult to change, its depth of the other citizens. Into up to that.

1:24:15
Aye.

1:24:16
I have a Barry Strong opinions about language, I think language is beautiful way of creating communities and building ballrooms, and when we first started having science, um, you'd want to become part of a group and use language so you could accelerate your research. So, you'd use terms that are a what even?

1:24:37
That's one of the hard things about science, is you finding a new term to, to combine something? You know, to say What is that the area under curve is quite mountable?

1:24:44
You could just say differentiation, now we can already see how much is diverging from common parlance, and then if you if you're trying to multiple languages, I'm trying to learn Spanish from my.

1:24:54
Boy, you start to understand the structure of language, and you can communicate more clearly by knowing how to structure language as well, but but terminology as as we move as a global species, that kind of unification is, is going to be super, super powerful.

1:25:12

And I think events like this, are the way to unify, unify those, and yeah, get, get the, you know, try and try and she'll get out, but then to people who are reluctant.

1:25:23

I think Nick touched on rights, and I'm not using the same language, isn't it? Because you can tell I haven't received any sort of training. But as a junior researcher, you turn up and you want to publish, And then you're told that somehow or other the publishers got all the rights to it.

1:25:36

Why would you be reluctant then to have some control and stick on a repository?

1:25:40

And you now have a hyperlink that you can then immediately share with people saying, Look, they've put this in place, me, you can access my journal here, and Nick showed that on the second link, Underneath the publishing, running Google. Is, is the, is the repository where you can access a version of that paper. And I think that's, that's by using a search function. Rather than trying says login through journals and see if you're subscribed or not or if you're completely independent or if you're from you know the global south where they pay the individual channels, you know that An individual manuscript, you know.

1:26:11

It's it's so that that would be my take is why why would you be reluctant.

1:26:15

Exactly sorry. No no that's fine. Thank you have a comment in the chat. From Charlotte Hertzberg, he says she loves the format to say. Because obviously, the other question, I was going to say, just to say that we should find out ..., I will stick around, because my colleagues to speaking next, and OK.

1:26:42

Thanks very much, Faith. That was, that was really, really interesting to hear from, from an academic point of view. Say, well, now, we've got time for short break. So, it's now M 11 30, and we will reconvene at 11 45, say can get yourselves through. And see you in 15 minutes.

1:26:59

Thank you.

1:27:00

Thank you very much for inviting me, I've had a wonderful time.

1:27:02

Thanks, Allison.

1:27:19

Hello. Welcome Back to the afternoon session. I had to ..., so we've got two more sessions left, and today's event. Our next speakers are going to be talked about open access from the librarians perspective. So a contrast to the last session, and I welcome Nick clip on it. Lorraine Chatwin, and Jonathan Hole, from the University of Leeds Nicholas wait for Leeds University Live in a variety of roles for 20 years, and has worked, and open access. It's 2015. She is based in the research support team, and the library, and it looks after the University publications database on the institutional repository. She was also involved in the lie beside of the rest submissions.

1:27:55

Lorraine has worked and open access at least since 20 18 and is currently the Repositories coordinator M, where they, they administer, also deposits in the institutional repository. Lorraine is based and the research support team prior to work, and I cannot stress. She has over 10 years' experience working in public libraries in customer service roles and acquisitions. Jonathan began working in open access from the university's Open Access Project, was launched in 20 13 alongside the UK. Our eyes open Access policy. He now works as the APC co-ordinator managing the Open Access Block Grant from UK. Wellcome Trust, British Heart Foundation and Cancer Research, UK.

1:28:38
With responsibility for compliance and finance reporting, Jonathan is interested in sustainable open access, and how the UK HE sector transition away from a largely funded and money led away model. Please add any questions to the questions tab. I'll now hand over to Nick Clegg, Lorraine and Jonathan.

1:29:08
Can you see my screen?

1:29:13
I can just say connect it to today's web on your web browser.

1:29:20
So if you want to switch over to your PowerPoint.

1:29:27
Yep. Can you see that now?

1:29:31
Know, we can still see your screen, let, let me take the Presenter rights back and passing at T.

1:29:40
And then we'll have another day.

1:29:49
OK, Nikolay, you should have a yeah. Just a popup the share. That's it. You can see your slides now.

1:29:56
Brilliant. Thank you. Sorry about that. So hi, everyone.

1:30:01
My name's on it, Unresearched Port Advisor at the University of Leeds, and I'm joined by my colleagues and rain Chatwin and Jonathan Horn, and we're going to talk to you today about what we do with it, with Open Access from Leeds University Library perspective.

1:30:24
Can you see my screen again? I can I'm seeing a bit of an odd fever. Yeah, OK. That's fine.

1:30:28
We can Brilliant. OK, so I'm going to start by giving you an outline of what this session will alight today. So I'll start with giving you some background on how the research research support team came into being. An outline the various roles we have in our team, which are integral to supporting open access, and that's mostly green open access.

1:30:46
And I'll talk a little bit here about our specific support for 2021 and explain the ways in which collaborate. We collaborate with partners, both in the University and outside.

With the folks on green, Lorraine, we'll talk about repository processes that we have in place to make leads researchers can access, and some of the challenges of the team face. She'll then talk about how we have widened our focus from being solely ras onto other types of outputs.

I'm, Jonathan, will go on to talk about the impact of changes in funding policy and requirements and how this balances with publisher policies, and how both of these impact on the gold landscape will then discuss what we see as the future challenges and focus of our partner team, And then hopefully we'll have time for some questions. And I apologize. I've got a cold and a sore throat.

So hopefully I'm yeah, I'll make it three if my bit without to be coherent.

OK, so I'm background to the Research Support Team. So we were formed in 20 15, and after restructure that so let's move away from traditional subject support to two teams, which are, which are research part, he focused on researchers, both academic, PJs, and learning services, who support our large undergraduate population that leads. The team consists of two main strands. Researcher support where the focus is on literature searching, where to publish, raising research, visibility, and metrics, and colleagues, and to work in these areas, will also includes, kind of, open access and open research in their teaching teaching sessions. Now, see where that's appropriate? To the other strand, which is what we'll focus on today, Consists of Open Research on the Repository Team, Focuses on promoting research, all types, including research data, and open access publications.

The team originally had a very strong rest. Policy influenced the work post raft. We've broadened out and are advocating for open access for open sake, rather than it being solely compliance thing.

You may already be aware that leads us how the Shared institutional Repository, with the author Sheffield for number of years. And Nick did show a screenshot from, from White Race Search Online. So it's been around since about 2005, but with a very small team, but the ... policy for the ref was a driver, for the expansion of the team. We've got two repositories at Leeds, White Rice Research Online, and White race, a thesis online, that will mainly focus on white rose research online today, also.

And so, rest 20, 21, so, University of Liege submitted 4000 outputs to the raft. What's just slightly under. And there were 2147, which were in scope of the FOA policy. That's journal articles, conference papers, accepted after the first of April, 2016.

And we had a dedicated ... team consisting of two full-time staff, plus a manager, which was me in the end.

They finalized metadata and chat to verify the open access data to the pool of 4909 outputs, both in and out of Skype. Celebrated we're talking about some stuff later on. But it's important to ... the colleagues in the repository, to the work colleagues in the repository deemed did, from 2006 onwards, and making journal articles conference papers. I meant that

units of assessment had got a significant poll of compliant peeps to choose from, to submit to Raf, with not too many exceptions.

1:34:16
And we were able to ...

1:34:19
mission with hardly any other exceptions, which are the fake ones, didn't really like.

1:34:28
OK, so you can see here all the roles that we have in the library to support open access, and these are mostly green.

1:34:36
And so we've got five roles, which directly support open access. I'm on. These are listed with key elements of the roles, underneath. I'm I'm not going to read them. This all out, obviously. A good place to know.

1:34:50
But you also give a few points, as I say, The repository assistance, they are really the heart of our team.

1:34:58
So they do all the processing of making the papers available and with green open access, and those will be the people that and the Allaster was in touch with us heard from quite a lot.

1:35:11
They make papers available by the repository using Simplex. It wishes are Chris system that we use, and they do kind of laser checks using Shirker. Amy, I am set. Embargoes do, mistakes, Checking, that sort of thing.

1:35:29
And research support assistance. They administer the IPC, so they work really closely with Jonathan.

1:35:37
Provides pause for thought for Rio, the thesis, and repository as well, And they're involved in lots of project work and ... co-ordinator, that's Lorraine. He'll be meeting in a moment.

1:35:53
Lorraine manages the repository team, leads on the thesis repository.

1:35:59
Does lots of monitoring work, Making sure that we're getting, uh, everything's way when the ever since, updated implant if time, that sort of thing it does lots of work with academics and departmental contacts who will talk about in a moment. Jonathan's IPC co-ordinator. He works with the research part assistance on gold making payments. APC payments available.

1:36:26
He does a lot of financial reporting, which I'm sure we'll talk about, and he's doing lots of funder outreach sessions, but you can write policy with departments at the moment, and finally, research Support advisors.

1:36:41
So, I work really closely with Nick, but I'm just going to talk about what I do in this column here. So, yeah, so as I mentioned before, I worked with small team to deliver the library side of the rash and I'm responsible for the research infrastructure systems, and leads itself, strategic development of those systems, and so, yeah, ...

1:37:01

and white race collaborate very closely with colleagues at Your Can Sheffield's within IT, Research Innovation Service.

1:37:14

Yep, Folksongs two developments and one of the things that we're looking at the moment is working with the research coach grade parent leads, surfacing author contribution, UN sustainability goals.

1:37:26

So those are some of the things that I'm working on at the moment.

1:37:30

And so, yeah, collaboration is key leads in terms of open access.

1:37:37

We've got em, really close relationships with open access contexts, and within the school, said, our network of colleagues and bases, schools and faculties, and We provide a lot of support to them. Also, they are really good source of information for us, say they are one of the roots. one of our main communication rates.

1:37:59

So when we've got policy information that we need to pass on to, Schools will pass that onto the array array contacts, and they'll say that through, through the established race. And there's real variation and type of support that they provide. So some of them do mediated deposit, so they'll actually, my papers, payment papers available. I wait for them on their behalf, and some of them just have an advisory role.

1:38:25

And we've recently moved to using a Microsoft team with them. We had a meeting this before.

1:38:31

But yeah, what we all need. It was just another Microsoft team. So, yeah. So yeah, we work really closely with colleagues across the university. So we've got really close relationships with IT and Research Innovation, Service, Partons, Villa Ras. We've just started working a bit more with the Research Culture Group. And the Strategic Games are helping to drive system development and shape our priorities within the team.

1:38:57

Clearly, White Race Partnership, that's really an important relationship for us. So we have monthly meetings with them.

1:39:04

And we were doing remote meetings before cov, it made it fashionable. And so, we're pretty well established with that. And we collaborate on development and maintenance of two repositories. And, it's a mixture of operational and tactical strategic goals and within that group.

1:39:22

We are at the moment we're looking at meeting UK right. Policy requirements. The repository for example, you know, pits for an old versions of the files.

1:39:34

Then finally the wider LA community so, I think Nick mentioned he's open lunch series.

1:39:41

So that's something that that's been running for awhile.

1:39:47

Really is a great success with these and bringing together to speak is on a variety of topics related to open in general. The next one, which is like this month, is on the new Open Research Statement and everyone is welcome to attend. That was a link to that on our last slide. And and we're also members of lots of mailing lists, which I'm sure many of you will be very familiar with. And so UK call I'm just compulsory awake or practice and I'm the chair of the simpler to use a great ... uses and in the audience and who are not on the mailing list can drop me a message and I'll do.

1:40:23

And now I'm going to hand over to Loraine.

1:40:27

Thank you Nicola.

1:40:29

Are you able to move the slide brilliant? Thank you. Yep. So my name is Lorraine and she's coming.

1:40:36

And so, I'm just going to talk a little bit about what's enabling open access within the library environment and tales by hopefully, given a bit of an insight into the work of the
... team. And also, a little bit of an overview as to how we manage all of our outputs through their, their life cycle.

1:40:57

So, due to the number of outputs that leads, it's, it's essential that we have really robust workflows in place to ensure that metadata is complete, and the open access requirements are met in terms of compliance.

1:41:14

So, while my, My role does involve the broader, open research, open access discussions that we've already touched upon today, I think I'd say that my daily perspective is very much the kind of detail focused, process driven morn, as the team sort of navigate all of the complexities of, of the open access landscape. And just try and ensure that, that everything is kind of done on time, as it should be.

1:41:45

So, even though what kind of between Rath periods at the moment and we continue at leads to have a very clear deposit on acceptance message and that's basically a requirement for all of our role, is to deposit their outputs into ... mentioned Dissolve Chris System, as soon as possible on acceptance.

1:42:06

Deposits have remained steady which were relieved about.

1:42:09

We were kind of concerned that post-strike, we might see a bit of a dip, but that hasn't happened so far and we average about hundred to 150, you deposits into the repository.

1:42:23

Per week, there are all kinds of peaks and troughs. But generally, that's a kind of consistent figure.

1:42:29

And so, we've constantly got those new deposits coming through.

1:42:34

Nikola mentioned, we've got a dedicated team of resistance, and currently, we have got five that's our full sort of compliment of staff. And it can be a really complex, and challenging role, And showing that all the metadata is correct, and making sure that things are updated.

1:42:54

And that we're also complying with any open access, publisher policies, that apply in terms of the institutional repository.

1:43:03

And so, as Nicholas sat out, predominantly be talking about our processes that connect to green open access, and I'll just quickly recap.

1:43:14

So in terms of green Open access, what that means is it's us using, what we call the author accepted manuscript in the repository, or making that available generally after an embargo period.

1:43:27

And, so it's, it's quite distinct to the Gold Route, where we're allowed to make published version available immediately on publication. And so in terms of the author accepted manuscript, just a bit background to that.

1:43:41

It's the version that's been formerly accepted, so it will have been through peer review, people have had any changes made, but essentially, it's a word document, it doesn't contain any publisher branding. So that's the version that we're allowed to use if we're going down that route.

1:44:01

OK, so I think, next slide, please.

1:44:09

Thank you. And so I just wanted to give a few statistics around what we call Rho, which it's an institutional repository, White Rose Research online. So currently total number of items within 516,279, and the total number of leads items currently stands at 48,996.

1:44:34

And so I've pulled out some download stuff from September So the total number of dom Nodes across all institutions, just short of 350,000.

1:44:47

The Total for Leads, 151,367.

1:44:52

And so, really heartening figures in terms of usage and it allows us to keep track of how well the repository's used.

1:45:03

So.

1:45:04

Yep, and, next slide, please, Next slide. Thank you.

1:45:09

So, what this stuff, and what the statistics show is our deposits for the period, 20 14 to 20 20.

1:45:17

And as Nikola explained, we kind of seto the repository, that sort of Research Support team, and roundabout like, 10 to 15 in anticipation of the rough period.

1:45:31

So what you can see here is a massive spike around about 2018, which is when we would have been really kind of doing all of our columns, in terms of the rafts. And making sure that everything was deposited on time.

1:45:48

So aside from that spike, I think what this represents is that we've reached an eyesore plateau again.

1:45:54

And as I was saying, God deposits all kinds of fairly steady, which I hope means that we've been successful in embedding that kind of open access, that open access's sake, rather than just as a driver for the right, I'm here at Leeds, and I think that's something that we're all kinds of really keen to promote and focus on. Not that what kind of, between those, those, right.

1:46:22

Yeah, next one, please.

1:46:26

OK, so what I was just going to give a little overview on was how we actually manage all of these outputs from deposit to Completion. And it is inherently a very labor intensive process.

1:46:40

And the output is handled many times by the repository team.

1:46:45

So we have any show, empty pulsate, numerous checks are made, in terms of copyright, ...

1:46:51

policy, and then the output is made live.

1:46:55

We do have things deposits, is at all different stages, so they can be just accepted, published online, or published, said the team, well, We'll kind of do all the appropriate checks, make the item live.

1:47:09

If, um, the item is accepted, then, of course, we need to handle it, again, at the point that is published online.

1:47:17

And if it's going down the green route, it's at this point that we apply any Michaud Embargoes to the item.

1:47:24

And so, basically, in terms of embargoes, each publisher, we'll have a policy in terms of the institutional repository. And they will specify what that embargo period needs to be.

1:47:38

Say, for example, we may have to wait 12 months from first publication before we can actually make that author accepted file available in the repository.

1:47:50

So again, it's down to our team to ascertain what the embargo is and make sure that set correctly. So it comes out of embargo at the correct time.

1:47:59
Then of course, when it's finally published, included in an issue, it will have some final metadata and in terms of issue number, volume number.

1:48:09
So again, it's the responsibility of our team to go in and make sure that final metadata is updated, and it's really important that we do they said the citation is correct in row.

1:48:22
But also, it's important to remember that the information that's within our system, it feeds through to our authors, web pages. So, obviously, it's important that the outputs are correctly represented on the pages.

1:48:39
And so Leads is a really research intensive university.

1:48:42
And so, how do we keep track of all of these outputs, that, various stages of that, their life cycle. So I'll just quickly explain how we do that.

1:48:55
Yep, Next slide.

1:49:08
In its own time. Yeah, Brilliant. So we have a process called Impress.

1:49:13
We run this every two weeks. It's a fairly complex, but I would say finally, change process that allows us to try and keep track of all of these applications that are at very different stages. So, we run a series of reports ourself.

1:49:30
And we also take in web alerts, um, and that allows us to collate and prioritize all right and so that we can ascertain things that are definitely in Egypt and update, things that are likely to be in need of an update and that allows us to kind of start a priority system so that we can make sure that compliance is met.

1:49:52
Highest priority items are zero month items, and these are ones where we are allowed to make that author accepted manuscripts available on publication without any embargo so that the things that we would focus on initially.

1:50:07
Just to give you an idea of the kinds of volume of outlets that we're talking about.

1:50:12
Currently, we've got 3831 items in the repository that requires some form of manual intervention at some point.

1:50:24
So as you can see, the breakdown that we've got quite a large chunk that are at the accepted stage. So they will soon be published online.

1:50:33
And then we've got 2300 that are published online and the pathfinder metadata.

1:50:40

So I think I would say one of the biggest challenges of the team is the sheer volume of outputs that we have, and also the fact that we're constantly getting new deposits in as well. So it's just a kind of ongoing cycle.

1:50:53

Um, just thinking about colleagues tall this morning, we are starting to see a lot more gold come through, and so, it could be that, over time.

1:51:04

I think there is definitely a move, know, we will be seeing more gold outputs coming into the repository, but at the moment, this is just a snapshot of our work, as it is, as it stands at the moment.

1:51:17

OK, thank you.

1:51:20

So, post draft, we are definitely trying to broaden the range of output type and just try and get that message out. That isn't all about ref eligibility.

1:51:31

And it is true that the bulk of our outputs are journal articles or conference papers, but we also We do represent quite a wide range of outlets within the also train, and I've just listed some of them. So we've got editorial comments, we have conference abstracts, we can have presentations, even letters.

1:51:52

And I also did just want to mention that we've recently launched a new preprint template. And I know we've got a speaker coming up until it's specifically about pre prints.

1:52:04

And I think this is something that we're really keen to promote in terms of seeing the whole output.

1:52:12

So what currently trying to work out, a workflow where we would link the preprint with the subsequent accepted version so that we're fully representing all kinds of versions of that particular app within the tree.

1:52:28

And I think what the pandemic has shown is is is the rise in pre prints, particularly in a sort of medical field, in terms of rapid dissemination.

1:52:38

So it's definitely something that we're kind of focusing on.

1:52:41

in the repository as as a something, we have to get a robust workflow in place to deal with reprints.

1:52:49

We also try and stress.

1:52:50

And, aside from breath compliance, there is the advantage of having deposits in .... They do feed into all the pages.

1:52:59

So, there are definitely arguments in terms of raising visibility, research, dissemination, and it allows authors to really promote the full kind of portfolio if they are on the full range of output.

1:53:15

I do feel like we're working very much, at the forefront of a shift towards a broader approach to open research, of which open access is, is just a part, and definitely more of a holistic approach to the research life cycle, which we've touched on before.

1:53:34

So I think even just during the time that since I've been at Leeds, I started in 20 18, there is definitely a shift from seeing open access Is just purely the duplication in isolation, and what definitely moving towards that more coherent approach, where we're looking at the underpinning data. And we do have our own research repository research data leads.

1:53:57

And I think one of our biggest challenges is just trying to link all of the different aspects of any particular output, and to make it a lot more coherent.

1:54:10

And, I mean, a lot of it is policy driven.

1:54:13

So UK RI now has a requirement, the new policy for Data Access Statements.

1:54:20

But I think we're trying to streamline our processes aside from that requirement. Just to make it a much more kind of holistic view of that output.

1:54:32

Could I just have that? Next.

1:54:38

And, so, hopefully, what I've kind of given you a bit of an insight into is how we're working in essentially a very complex and ever changing landscape. So another part of our job, a really important part, is, is how do we communicate? How do we get this information out to researchers? How do we support them?

1:54:58

And I think how we do this, and we have some really comprehensive library pages that we work hard to date, and to get as much information out there as possible.

1:55:09

So, we will cover, we have a section, for example, on Open access Explained, We'll try and break down terminology and explain what some of the jargon is.

1:55:19

And we have a dedicated section on funding. And Jonathan will go into funding a bit more. But again, tragically complex, ever changing landscape with publisher deals.

1:55:31

And we will inform researchers, and we've got some deposit videos, So how to use our systems, sections on date, and also how to raise visibility if your research.

1:55:44

So I think in our library pages, we try and capture all of the main areas that researchers need health pain as they also navigate open access.

1:55:57

We've been running some bespoke bespoke sessions on key policy developments that that's something that we're really keen to interact with departments and say, For example, around UK arrived policy, we've actually tailored to some sessions to specific departments.

1:56:14

Academics often have questions about specific and journals that are relevant to that discipline so we've tried to take the sessions and give them the opportunity to ask us questions about specific funding concerns.

1:56:28

Nicola mentioned our contacts again, we're doing a lot of work at the moment to strengthen links with those departments. Go out into the departments or our contacts in the work.

1:56:40

And just finally just to draw attention again to you met Nick Nick earlier, but Nick developed our open lunch series, which has been really and popular and successful.

1:56:54

And I think the main premise of open lunch is to introduce a variety of open access topics, to promote discussion around them, and also raise awareness.

1:57:06

So, we've had sessions on preprint and open peer review, reproduce or research, and there's also a link at the end to the upcoming and open lunch, which is going to be around our institutional research states.

1:57:23

So I hope to have given you a bit of a quick tool on what I can access means for me as repository co-ordinator in some of the areas that we work on.

1:57:32

And I will now pass over to Jonathan, who's our a PC co-ordinator, and Jonathan will talk about his perspective and a bit more on funding and operation.

1:57:44

Thanks, John.

1:57:44

Wonderful screen MLS, anyone who says Otherwise, I'm going to assume you can all hear me, OK, Um, So the first thing I'm going to look at is the landscape of funders and publishers open access policies. So, to date, and open access policies of very much been driven by funders, with institutions responding to them, and trying to figure out quite how they fit in with publish and policies to illustrate the sort of scale of the situation, here it leaves.

1:58:16

I generally advise on fund the compliance with six major funders switch.

1:58:21

You can write the Wellcome Trust, British Heart Foundation Cancer Research, UK.

1:58:26

and then the European Union, a suite of research funding calls, and the National Institute of Health Research, and a very, very rough estimate. There's about 150 help publishers that publish the vast majority of University of Leeds Research.

1:58:43

Now, in terms of commonality and consistency across those policies, the good news is that we're starting to see some progress.

1:58:51
So, and Phil about 2 or 3 years ago, they were quite fragmented policies, but each of these funders had.

1:59:00
But starting with the Wellcome Trust introducing a new open access policy in 20 21, they have almost all, by and large move towards an immediate open access approach.

1:59:12
So, it used to be that, different funders allow different embargo periods for green open access and they would vary between disciplines, which was entirely confusing, not at all helpful for common purposes.

1:59:26
Um, and thankfully, we've moved away from that, and there is still a bit of work to do on some differences between funders, particularly when it comes to hybrid journals. So, whereas the Wellcome Trust you care, I moved away from funding hybrid journals and less that pop and agreement.

1:59:44
There are still some funders such as the British Heart Foundation and Cancer Research UK that will cover APC costs for hyper channels.

1:59:53
The last thing to say I suppose on the landscape is that it's ever changing.

1:59:58
I've jotted down a quick timeline of all the but in the policy changes that have happened and since I've been in post and it began in 20 13 with you can arise Open access policy, which was followed by the European Union and the FP seven Projects Ending.

2:00:17
And then introducing open access guidelines for European Research Council funded research.

2:00:24
In 20 14 was the launch of the Charity Open Access Fund. The National Institute of Health Research contribute to their first policy.

2:00:32
In 20 15, the European Union launched a post grant funding pilot for F B seven Research.

2:00:39
In 20 16, um, that was a change to the Chairmanship and Access funds.

2:00:45
And one of the funders dropped out of that.

2:00:48
We had a nice, quiet, 2017 and 2018, but then back in 20 19, we got another open access policy from the National Institute of Health Research, a charity open access open ended, and then the following year, welcome introduced a new policy.

2:01:01
And to cap it all off in 20 22, we have three new policies from Cancer Research UK.

2:01:06

You can write the National Institute of Health Research, updating that as again. So that's a whistle stop tour around all the changes that I've seen in my time working in open access, Which rough counts across all those years.

It's probably about 14, 15 different policy changes, So yeah, very much no room for complacency.

Alright, go to the next slide, please.

So I've got three pictures there that kind of deliver my perspective on open access. I'm the first one, I think, and hope most people will recognize as the fourth bridge.

And that is a widely propagated myth.

The bridge is so big that once they finished painting it, the bit where they started was in such a state of disrepair that they have to go back and start all over again.

Through a quick bit of Wikipedia research that isn't actually the case.

But it was just the way that they approached repairs up until 20 11 when it was actually the first time in the bridges and tie history that had been repainted at once. So it took some 121 years to get around to doing that.

And for some reason, it's a, I think there's some parallels that I draw between that and open access. Because I think it has been a very fragmented approach to fund our open access policies to date.

But I'm kind of hopeful that at some point in the history of open access, we'll get to a point where we can say that at least fund policies have been updated and aras openness that can perhaps have a B, and we won't have to keep battling with with constant changes.

Now the middle one that about my perspective on open access. Being like herding cats. I would like to pre face what I'm going to say about lists by saying that, I mean that in the nicest possible way.

I think, when I mentioned people that, that's a bit, what my job is like, sometimes, they can take it as a bit of a bit of a slight on the academic community, I think, and it's certainly not meant as that.

I think to give it a bit of context, the the way that I look at it is that we, as an open access team are communicating and liaising with some of the the greatest minds in their respective fields.

So we've got professors in our school of electrical engineering that are doing some world leading research into terahertz electronics. I'd love to tell you what that is. But I genuinely don't know.

2:03:35
We've got the Priestley center for climate change that are sending a delegation to the Climate Conference in Egypt this month and then some of the world leaders in climate science. And I think when you look at it from that perspective, I think, you realize quite well.

2:03:51
Open access perhaps sits in that terms of priorities.

2:03:53
So you all, you are trying to compete with these people's attention, and their passion, in a lot of cases, for that research, and trying to kind of shoe home the importance of open access.

2:04:04
And so all the work that they've got going on, which, that makes it rather difficult. And the last one is just to illustrate that it's very much a balancing act about trying to implement and comply with federal open access policies but without infringing on academic freedom where authors might choose to publish.

2:04:22
All right, next slide, please.

2:04:27
So, how and why these are the the two main questions that I get asked in my job.

2:04:33
And the first bullet point, now, I put Howie's easier, unless they can't.

2:04:38
And that is a sort of paraphrasing of someone getting in touch with me saying that I'm funded by X fund. I want to publish with white publisher. How can I comply?

2:04:49
Now, I won't go into I don't think we've got time at all today to to manage what happens when there's a conflict between fund to unpublish a policy.

2:04:57
So I'm going to rather conveniently gloss over that but when when we do get asked that question, it's very much the easier one to answer because there are platforms that have answers a flag to the other general chequer tolled sherpa.

2:05:10
And these have been, I believe, quite extensively program to have all the funder and publisher policies in them.

2:05:17
So, you just plug what you need in terms of funder publisher, and where you're based as an institution.

2:05:23
And it spits out an answer, which is nice and easy. So I can't I can't recommend leaning on those enough.

2:05:28
Mmm hmm.

2:05:29

The third bullet point I'll put there is, if in doubt, ask. I've been doing this for nearly a decade now. And there are still instances where I have to just hold my hands up and say, you know what?

2:05:38

I can't interpret what that funders policy is trying to get across with regards to this specific question, or what the implications are of that publishes policy.

2:05:46

It's like, you just have to e-mail them, but they aren't pretty responsive, so you can, you can ask questions.

2:05:51

Mmm, in terms of not getting shot, I try and do open access as being the sort of messenger and deliberate of open access, and no one likes to shoot the messenger, or at least I hope they don't. And so I always trying to link to the source when I'm explaining the answers to the questions.

2:06:08

So that's linking to the policy itself, the page, the paragraph, and just making sure that offers an academic's, understand, perhaps why they can't complain if that is the case.

2:06:19

And then the why is very much the harder of the questions to answer.

2:06:24

And that's mainly because we're all individuals with different motivations.

2:06:28

You can go to the next slide, please, Nicola.

2:06:31

So when someone asks me, why do I need to complying with a vendor or publishers open access policy?

2:06:39

My approach to it very much comes down to trying to engage which of the approaches is the link to to elicit a positive response. And it's the classic duns number of the carrot and the stick.

2:06:52

There's a diagram on the left there that's got host of reasons and currents of why people should want to comply with funder open access policies.

2:07:00

And there's also some Styx listed there and bullet points us to perhaps other reasons people should comply if they're not buying into the carrots.

2:07:12

I'm going to make a grossly ageist generalization here, which is that it's generally younger academics and also the Volume two, Um, the carrots of open access.

2:07:24

And the stick chain stick, tends to work on some of the, perhaps older, more established academics that perhaps, don't need to worry about the highest citation rates of research influencing policy or more exposure for their work.

2:07:37
Because there, they're just at a point in their career where they've already achieved that, and it's not as much as a driver for them.

2:07:43
So do do bear that balancing act in mind, when you're considering about advocating for the why of open access. Contrast, I think we've just reached on time.

2:07:52
So I've got one slide left, which is just a touch on the future of open access. And kind of where I am, we think.

2:08:00
It's heading first thing that I flagged Larry's monograph policies switch.

2:08:05
I think the Wellcome Trust of the exemption at the moment is going to fund with a, an open access monograph policy.

2:08:12
But that's where we tend to be heading in that direction, as you ... are introducing their own monograph policy from 20 24.

2:08:21
I certainly don't think there'll be the Emily under the sun.

2:08:25
That follows the Wellcome Trust in that regard.

2:08:29
I've also put about support for transitional agreements, which actually should have been more of a question.

2:08:34
I think as the coalition and funders that, I'm, Robert Kindly touched on Tuesday.

2:08:41
They've collectively agreed to withdraw their support for these transitional transformative agreements at the end of 2024.

2:08:48
So come 2025, these agreements need to have completed their transition or their transformation in order for libraries to be able to support them independently, financially.

2:09:02
I've also flex Diamond open access initiatives, and these are open access platforms that are happening the reader or for facing fees. They are generally run as not for profits, that funding is community sourced.

2:09:15
And I think crucially, they are providing a sustainable and affordable open access publishing option in contrast to some of the would be, the racket, says, Nick refer to them earlier that some publishers run.

2:09:27
There is a slightly cheeky and selfish plug there for our own University of A University press.

2:09:33

And they've opted into ...

2:09:35
Open Access Community framework, which is a funding framework for this year.

2:09:40
And they're attempting to transition to a Diamond Open Access Model for three of their general titles, and all of them monographs for the next three years.

2:09:49
So we're very much supporting and hoping to see that transition come off.

2:09:54
And the last thing that I flagged is Open Research, and that's, again, Watson, what Nick touched on a bit earlier, about moving the open focus away from just open access outputs, and looking at the entire research life cycle. So, open research methodologies, open data, code, and software.

2:10:17
Yeah, that's, that's why we think open access is heading. I think we've got one last slide with some, some more selfish plugins and links to our contact details.

2:10:28
Twitter, to do follow-up and research leads.

2:10:30
There's lots of valuable things tweeted out that are open access webpages for more information and the link to open lunch session on our Open Research Statement. If anyone's interested in that.

2:10:44
That's us. Thank you, Sarah.

2:10:46
Thank you. Thank you very much, Sheila, that session, really, really, really good IPV there. And I love that perspective, Slides just about some summed up everything nicely and I've got a couple of very, very quick questions for you and I think Sonia wanted confirmation that, ..., as your institutional repository, is that? Correct?

2:11:08
Yes, that's right. Sorry. Yeah, OK. Thank you.

2:11:12
And then Monica has got a question for lorain, which is what system tool O'toole do they use to track all the different stages of the outputs being deposited in the repository?

2:11:23
So that is basically are sort of in house developed. We have something called the Empress system, so it's basically an insanely complicated spreadsheet that we end up with that I have and I can't claim any credit for it whatsoever. And it pulls information from we run in house report from the actual repository. But it also takes and we get web alerts and things from web science, that kind of flag. And when things are likely to have been published, that got leads affiliation, and there are numerous, very type a formula that I just don't understand. And every two weeks, we end up with, with a spreadsheet that we color code, and it allows us to prioritize and track of application. So, it's very much something that we've put a lot of time and effort into developing. So, yeah. That's how we do it.

2:12:18

OK, wonderful. Wonderful. I've certainly got a few questions. I might contact you outside the grief if That's all right. I've got to ask, but we we've, We've run out of time now, and thank you very, very much. That was, that was really, really useful.

2:12:32
Thanks, Thank you.

2:12:34
OK, so now we're moving on to our final session, which is an introduction to the preprint to Preprint, and it will be presented by Andrea Chair, Rally, Andrea. It's an experienced senior consultant specializing in open research practices, scholarly, communication, academic, publishing, and University management.

2:12:52
He has worked with a wide range of research stakeholders including universities, membership organization, funded publishers and vendors. Andrea is a fellow of the Chartered Management Institute and holds an MBA and a PHD in civil engineering based complicity in Nottingham, as well as an MSC in nuclear energy engineering from Polytechnique. Dettori. You know in Italy.

2:13:12
Over to you Andrea.

2:13:20
Alright! Thank you very much. And, I think you should be able to see my screen.

2:13:25
I can't, OK, There you go.

2:13:27
So, yeah, thanks very much for having me today, I hope you can see the subtitles. So, yeah. Welcome to this session on pre prints. We will cover all the bases on this topic. And then you'll get the chance to ask a few questions if you have any. So, I suggest we just get started. So, I'll kick off with a brief introduction about myself, even, just something. My name is Andrea. I'm a senior consultant with a company called Research Consulting. I spend most of my time working with scholarly communications, so all the sorts of things with today in the universe management as well. So in my day job, I talk a lot with libraries, publishers, researchers, research, managers, and more all across the higher education research landscape.

2:14:08
one of the reasons I'm here today, is that, not only did I study preprint, kind of in principle, as part of my job, but they also publish or I should say, posted a pre prints in the past.

2:14:20
So, to get us started, I have an exercise ready for you.

2:14:24
So, will not put it on screen, and we'll, we'll give you bit of background, and then some time to respond.

2:14:31
So, here, the X I should come shortly.

2:14:39
Great. So, you should see the screen now. So, The question is, when, when can you submit a pre print in the book? We walk you through the options and then leave you to it.

2:14:50

So, the first option means posting a preprint before peer review. So, say you have complete the manuscript and you want to share it online.

2:14:58

The second option is the building on the first one. It means, for example, making some changes to this document you have already, both as a preprint, in the, you are now sharing the updated version of this, previously posted preprint.

2:15:13

The third option is about sharing the manuscript after peer review. So this means including the changes you might have made after tricks in the comments of peer reviewers. So you share your updated manuscript after addressing peer reviewer comments. Then we've got none of these in all of these.

2:15:29

So I'll let you have a go at this, and I think you should have some insights from the previous presentation of the researcher perspective, and touch on this a little bit. So, I'll give you a bit of time to respond, and then we will look at your views.

2:15:46

OK, we'll just give you a few more seconds to get your votes in, and then I'll read out the answers.

2:16:01

Can, I think, everybody's finished fighting now? I'll close the poll and just share that with you.

2:16:08

Say, hey, prior to peer review draft of the manuscript, 50% of people voted for that.

2:16:17

Prior to a peer review, updated manuscript draft, 44% of voters voted for that.

2:16:25

For an option C paste, every change is made based on the comments, 31% voted for that, and the all of the above, 19% voted for that, and for none of the above, it was 0%.

2:16:45

Great, thank you very much for both and everyone in the, I'd say that the correct answer is all of the above, but it's not quite as simple as that. So I'll now talk you through a formal definition of pre prints, Then we, we can look at the options in a bit more detail.

2:17:03

So design, he said that the preprint is a version of a paper prior to the publication process.

2:17:09

Essentially, in the building, on the exercise of, that we've just done, we know the treatments can be submitted both before and after puberty, which means that we're right inside the publication process in this latter case.

2:17:22

So, posting a Preprint after peer review might seem to contradict its definition on the slide, which is about doing things prior to publication.

2:17:31

And that is correct so that this definition is contradicted, by quoting after.

2:17:37

In that, it's the presentation earlier in the researcher perspective mention, generally speaking, a manuscript that has been updated based on your feedback is called a post pre.

2:17:48
But many pre print service to accept post prints for upload. So, this is why there is a little bit of ambiguity there.

2:17:55
And that's why I included this is an option in the scenario we've considered.

2:18:00
This is, however, a slightly tricky cases we said in the presentation earlier, because authors might transfer copyright to publish it, to review and publication process, So it isn't always allow.

2:18:11
Post sprint and the rights retention strategy is a mechanism that can help in allowing deposing, the posting of post print, as well, as well as preprint.

2:18:24
Before moving on, I think we should clarify what preprint posting looks like in most cases.

2:18:29
So you basically have a PDF of your manuscript and the way people posting words.

2:18:36
You start, you just visit the specific type of website, which is called preprint Server, and then you submit a PDF for upload that in the most service, we'll do some very basic checks on the PDF you've submitted, and then made two materials are publicly available within the space of a few days, max.

2:18:54
So, we're talking about almost instant publication of a preprint compared to the full peer review process, which typically lasts for at least a few months.

2:19:04
Now, I think it's really important that we look at an actual preprint side-by-side with the peer reviewed articles, so we can make sure we all know what we're talking about in practice.

2:19:13
So, what you can see here is two versions of an article that they published in 20 19.

2:19:19
So, I think it's pretty obvious that the ... on the left hand side is my preprint, While the bushes on the right is the published article.

2:19:29
In the one of the first things that you might notice is the type setting, which is clearly just a Word file on the left side, Including all the line numbers to aid in the peer review process.

2:19:40
And, on the other hand, we have a typeset PDF on the right, which most people would be familiar with.

2:19:47
You might also notice that the title has actually changed from a preprint to the final published version, so the ... here is somewhat outdated if you compare it to.

2:19:56

Then you can see the top banner on the preprint, so in the top left corner, circled in green, um, in that this clearly states that the document is not peer reviewed.

2:20:07
Then the other version of Radcliffe has the article Info box with Review history.

2:20:14
So, yeah, the scholarly peer review in the publish articles, and no peer review in the preprint.

2:20:21
Finally, you can see that the published document is paywalls, and copyright is in the bottom right corner.

2:20:28
Um, in the pre prints is shared by a Creative Commons License and is free to read and re-use by anyone.

2:20:36
So if you cook the scenario that we considered in the exercise, this pre print corresponds to the first option, mean The ... version before publication and when the manuscript was ready.

2:20:49
However, I have no upload, uploaded an updated version later in the process, because I never have the time to do so.

2:20:57
Which you might know is a very common challenge for researchers.

2:21:00
So, even if I You don't have good intentions, and I wanted to, I never got around to doing that.

2:21:07
So, this was the very first version of my article, in not an updated version, for example, with the.

2:21:16
Right? So now, we've looked at what pre prints actually look like. Let's go into bit more detail on current practices.

2:21:22
So, first of all, I'll say, the pre prints are a big component of the open science discussion, which would open research, discussion, which we've heard about during the day.

2:21:33
So, you'll find the people interested in Open Science, open access, open data, open software, would be far more aware than the general population of researchers about what groupings are.

2:21:45
But, I will, however, have to decode the pandemic has made pre prints a lot more prominent, because researchers were sharing findings in real-time in the prior peer review to help support the global health response and pre prints did inform public policy in real-time.

2:22:00
So, the topic, these days might be more common in slightly better understood, then it was a couple of years ago.

2:22:09

In the awareness of pre prints with also vary based on disciplines. For example, maths physics, computer science have been using ...

2:22:17
for decades, and economists are familiar with working papers, is a form of publication that is not peer reviewed, is somewhat similar to the concept of pre print.

2:22:27
On the other hand, some some other disciplines are just developing, For example, bio.

2:23:08
Stops, I'm sorry. A co. Just give me a second, it's a different computer in the same room, So. Yes, so the ...

2:23:20
means that journalists might not publish something that has been shared elsewhere in the past in.

2:23:28
So some people rightly worried about frequent posting, because they might think, oh, if I put this on ..., journals will not accept it.

2:23:37
But if they said most journalists, they do not consider preprint's prior publications. So this is very rarely, and it should.

2:23:46
An important feature of treatments that we will explore further in a few slides is that they tend to be many dedicated preprint servers that are focusing on different disciplines. So, for example, you would impose an economics working paper, no medical treatments, which makes sense.

2:24:03
Then the proven citation is not very common these days, but the practices aren't changing some funders to welcome flippin citation in Chrome OS, and it is fairly common for journalists to accept the practice of site improvements in articles.

2:24:19
Finally, I want to point out, the pre prints are always shared with the license, and usually an open one, as you've seen in my own example earlier.

2:24:26
So, Preprint servers are unlike many June was completely free to browse and pre prints tend to have some formal Creative Commons licenses to enable re-use by architects.

2:24:38
What's interesting, however, is that researchers most often don't quite know the difference between licenses, so they don't always make informed decisions when it comes to choosing a license in them.

2:24:51
Preprint servers do their best to make good recommendations to authors submitting a preprint, but, awareness of lighting options does remain limited in most cases.

2:25:03
So, I'd like to speak a little bit about how people lead, people usually interrupt recruitment post mao in the only thing, that there are quite polarized views around this.

2:25:13
In the present, to quite opposite, behaviors are on post. And so, on the left-hand side, we have with a, call the early adult.

2:25:22
So, these are people who follow community trends, and I'm happy to try out new approaches to support open science. And these are principles that we heard earlier during the day as well.

2:25:33
In the one of the difficult things with pre prints, but I think overall with open science in general, is that the benefits are sometimes a bit abstract and difficult to evidence. So in the case of Preprint, there is an idea that they accelerate research and the impact of research.

2:25:49
But evidence of this is quite difficult to get there Um and so early adopters essentially believe the ... will have a positive impact and they think that these benefits will materialize but it is quite hard to find Evidence that this is the case.

2:26:07
I suppose Kobi did change things and there are more cases where pre prints that led to a practical impact by suppose that and limited to specific fields of research, particularly the biomedical sciences in terms of addressing a pandemic.

2:26:24
On the other side, on the right hand side here we have the skeptics. So, these are people that might be worried about issue of publication.

2:26:30
That could be people who might say the pre prints are not to be trusted, because they aren't You.

2:26:37
For those who think that submitted improvement is just another job for researchers, that will just stay more of their time, and it's been earlier, I did post a preprint, but I did not post updates to it, So, you know, in a sense, this disclaimer that prevents take time is is very real.

2:26:56
Now, I'm not here to tell you that somebody's right, that somebody is wrong, but I'll just say that.

2:27:00
The key is comedically communicating very clearly. Say. Over the rest of today's presentation will also look at whether the challenges raised by the skeptics here are unlikely to materialize in preference.

2:27:14
So we can now look at the benefits of premium posting that I introduced in the previous slide alongside potential challenges, building on what we've learned so far.

2:27:22
So I'd say that the most obvious benefit is fast dissemination because pre prints get shared very quickly.

2:27:29
But you get the corresponding challenger. It's only very basic quality assurance what gets shared.

2:27:34

But in reality, even if the quality or accuracy of a preprint may be lower than the final published version, researchers don't take that into account when we're reading a preprint. Any responsible research, if we could say that.

It's an initial stage of work and interpret the preprint accordingly. So I've never come across anybody who would think of a preprint as a final pubic public.

Publish love everybody will treat it as a preprint and interpret it as such.

Then we have the potential for additional feedback prior to submission to a jaw.

So, this is a benefit that is described by many people.

And essentially what it means is that you couldn't provide feedback on a frequency that's been posted online, for example, by adding comments directly via Server by similar to how you would add comment to any website, There are also other alternative forms of frequent peer review. The emerging every year, one of the more established one is called Overlay Journals, but quite a few options to provide.

Feedback on pre prints the downside here is that not so many academics spend time reviewing works to be painful, this is mainly because of time pressure to research. And the fact that reviewing preprint is not really considered something that supports career progression.

And the one of the presentations earlier today, we so to wrap the researcher, incentives, the carrot and the stick, these are very important principles that apply to pre prints as well, in the end.

Very much the reason why.

additional feedback prior to peer review or a ton peer review is not dot com, then there's clearly a benefit.

The point about broader access to research, which, as I said before, is enabled by open licenses, and the potential downside is stop Media, more generally, the public may be exposed to incorrect search, that hasn't been peer review, But, we did see on my preprint, that there was a very clear partner with the state of the ..., wasn't peer reviewed.

So, to be fair, at least in my opinion, there is very little room for ambiguity.

The only cases where I'd see issues happening, cases where, you know, somebody's trying to share findings in a malicious way because any responsible science report that will know what the preprint is intriguing accordingly.

And then finally we have a point about establishing a track record and permanently scooping is then you can post a preprint just now establish a frame around finding even if the article will be formally published in a while. So that could be months or even years time.

2:30:18
So by published in the pre print view effectively stating, I found this out, this out, and I'm the first one to say so.

2:30:26
Um, now, the downside potentially, is information overload because the number of articles in frequent publisher posted worldwide increase every year and they can become a bit difficult to digest all the relevant literature, they might be available online.

2:30:42
So, but is this really a problem?

2:30:45
Not so much. And we'll look at that in a few slides.

2:30:49
So overall, you can see the Bazel, where you're coming from, where you can identify lots of good things about prevents the old.

2:30:55
Some challenges in the discussion does tend to be polarized rights at all.

2:31:00
Personally, I think that the benefits outweigh the disadvantages. But this is cleaner, Mark of culture change at the level of global research community. So it's quite a complex discussion, think forward, in there are multiple organizations involved, and it isn't the previous presentation.

2:31:15
We're talking about funders, publishers, institutions, individual researchers, other types of research institute, the general public. So it's certainly not something that emerged so quickly and immediately.

2:31:31
So far, I've mentioned and talked about Preprint servers, but I haven't shown you any examples, so let us look at this topic in a little bit more detail.

2:31:40
So, a preprint server is essentially repository that hosts preprint, and they associate information or metadata.

2:31:50
What this means in simple terms, is that a preprint Server is basically a website where you can browse lots of articles, usually in PDF form, and then you can typically filter and search them based on some discipline specific parameters or ears and similar things, you know, general metadata that you could find in any kind of scholarly database.

2:32:10
In this slide, you can see a wide range of ... service, And this is not a comprehensive list. It's even more.

2:32:16
it's proven service, focused on different disciplines, but also different regions. And you can see, for example, Africa in the top left corner.

2:32:24

So, essentially, anybody could start prepping serve whether it has to introduce up all the time to do so, for free.

2:32:32

In many of these preprint servers use shared infrastructure, but some of them have ad hoc infrastructure created for the specific, not specific treatment service, So, there's quite a lot of variation that experimentation.

2:32:46

In. Another thing for you to consider here is the President of some, general, these platforms, as well. And these include, for example, So now, the big shared research gate. So, these are not tied to a discipline or national context and actually accept.

2:33:00

There's other research objects, so not only pre prints, tables, et cetera.

2:33:05

Regular articles, research data, reports, presentations, and more So.

2:33:10

There are platforms where people can pre prints are not necessarily a preprint server, but they can effectively operate as one.

2:33:18

In them, researchers most often do, as I said earlier, if they submit the preprint, a specific server that is aligned with the discipline, but there aren't very for .... So, for example, if you have something in physics physics, you would typically submitted to archive rather than to ...

2:33:38

where you would submit biomedical materials.

2:33:42

But nobody is stopping you from submitting the physics preprint to say no to the fixture.

2:33:49

Now, what changes there is that the accessibility invisibility preprint because specific disciplinary communities will gather round specific routine service, period platforms, and so there would be more likely to see your work if you put it in what I describe as the right place. Since.

2:34:08

Now, let's mine Richard Preprint that I showed you earlier. Let us look at it from the point of view of a preprint server rather than just a PDF to download a PDF that I showed you.

2:34:19

So, on the right-hand side, here, you can see the ... server that I personally chose is called preference dot org, because also, here on this slide, somewhere in the middle.

2:34:28

Um, this is basically, as you can see, a webpage with some metadata on the articles and a link to download the PDF.

2:34:36

So, you can see some drill in, so ... or engineering, civil engineering, so, this is the general equipment server, where you can also pick metadata around specific disciplines.

2:34:48

So, essentially, I submit it my pre print to our collection, in civil engineering, so that my peers could see.

2:34:56
Then you can see versioning. So this it says version one in the top left corner.

2:35:02
You can see the oldest ... label.

2:35:04
I'm the only when an ORCID ID at the time, but that is also here, some citation information. They know the typical metadata, including keywords, in subjects that you would normally expect, and finally, metadata on the license, if by chance.

2:35:22
In the, one of the important features here is that, there is this clear red banner that, once again, states that this work hasn't been peer reviewed, and this is really important to ensure that the ...

2:35:33
process as well, can be trusted. So, for people to trust agreement process, it's important to clearly state its limitations and, or preprint servers to that, and they are well aware of the need.

2:35:46
Fourth is, but anyway, even if the website is crystal clear and read this on the same, they're looking at and potentially early stage with Search, which is what I post it, it's quite complicated, in reality, to assess whether you can trust a preprint.

2:36:01
But, fortunately, researchers do have some techniques to do so in the essentially half sum, um, indicators of behaviors that they use as proxies.

2:36:11
four foot trust.

2:36:14
So, for example, trust in a preprint based on whether and how this has been discussed by the social media when on the preprint server itself.

2:36:22
Then some consider ... citation is a good sign.

2:36:26
So, if the recent preprint has been cited by trusted colleagues, then I might consider eight that's being trustworthy, even if it's got its own spin, through peer review.

2:36:36
Quite similarly, if a creeping that's being reported on by the media, particularly trusted media, it might be more likely to touch people.

2:36:43
It's a thing to say, May church, just mainly because it comes famous publication, picks up my creep into reports on it. People are quite likely to trust it immediately.

2:36:56
And these are just, you know, it doesn't mean it has to be trusted, should be scripted immediately, but people do have to use these behaviors as proxies for qasim Preprint.

2:37:07
But as I said earlier, researchers are quite response reality a likelihood assess an article critically before siphoning or building on it or believing it, they will do the same with with the preprint in them.

2:37:25
one of the recommendations from P has tend to be quite strong determinants of trust. So if someone I know recommends a preprint to me, they would be quite inclined to read.

2:37:35
So these are the, this is relatively obvious things. But they are worth mentioning to understand how people deal with information overload. That I mentioned earlier, the sidewalk pavements they might treat.

2:37:46
So in practice, there are loads and loads of pre prints available out there in the people who are not going to see all of them, but they will find some proxies to identify what what is worth me spending time reading.

2:38:03
They do the same with articles. So information overload is an issue if you just look at the numbers, but if you look at research practices, in my experience, It's not as big of an issue.

2:38:14
It might look when you look at the numbers alone, Bob, so far, I live. Pretty big question open, which is, where do people find recruits?

2:38:25
In the german speaking, Googling and browsing preprint servers are suitable ways of finding preprint. But this is really just too much work for most academics.

2:38:36
Because as I said, it is just very time consuming, and as I say, the frequent service is basically a database. So you can get lost in there in the never find what you're looking for.

2:38:48
So in practice, Twitter is where a lot of frequent change happens.

2:38:54
This is because of the trust element that we discussed earlier. So, Twitter is a place where many disciplines have form some disciplinary social network.

2:39:04
And so, people in particular disciplines on Twitter tend to discover new pre printed. Their trust is a hosted sometimes we follow Twitter bots so, automated posting, posting accounts that share prefix on specific treatment service.

2:39:22
So, as a user, you can subscribe to Twitter, both associated with a specific preprint server, and get alerts on everything that the preprint server is sharing.

2:39:34
Then, finally, on Twitter, people sometimes make and receive comments.

2:39:38
So, instead of going to ...

2:39:40

server and sharing feedback, you could just share some immediate comments via Twitter, and actually, that is something that I personally have done in the past.

2:39:49
Others have shared.

2:39:52
I'll also add that pre prints are not indexing, the large number of people metric databases, so for example, you can find group, it's a problem. And you can find them in the dimensions database. Just mention some examples.

2:40:04
So overall, improvements are becoming more and more discoverable through a number of different routes in the.

2:40:11
This is really about how, and when the people who are using them, and, for example, whether the increase improvements usage that we've seen during coding is going to remain. Or we'll go back to things the way things were before.

2:40:24
So, is it going to remain difficult, to find pre prints on people going to posts more and more pre prints?

2:40:32
I mean, Trends All over the place, at the minute, because we've seen a huge increase improving poston during coven, but we were already on on a growth trends.

2:40:44
So frequent posing as a practice was ready, growing across disciplines in what happens after the code remains to be seen.

2:40:53
But featuring the displays were most effective affected by cov it in the biomedical sciences.

2:41:02
At this point, I direct comparison between pre prints and open access publishing, because I think it's quite helpful to see where the differences arrive.

2:41:10
And so you can place frequent posts in the broader context that we've discussed throughout today's presentation.

2:41:18
So, peer reviewed, open access articles are proposed process that is led by publish.

2:41:25
In many cases, this is for commercial purposes.

2:41:28
And, for example, the diamond open access mode that we mentioned earlier is now part of this, not for commercial purposes, but most other publication.

2:41:38
Also publishing models are promotion oriented.

2:41:42
Then obviously the peer review process takes time usually a few months, but in some cases a year or more.

2:41:49
As we've seen earlier, the publisher's verge version is typeset while a preprint typically isn't.

2:41:55
So, the look and feel about, fully of the version of record as we, as we learned earlier, is different from the look and feel of a prefix that the author themselves produce.

2:42:06
Then, on the other hand, we can recognize the ... author led process which is often supported by a personal belief in open science principles.

2:42:15
In terms of timescales. Proven posting is very fast.

2:42:19
So, as I said, it's usually the cookie can vary between a few hours, and a few days. Max.

2:42:24
Improvement posting is also free of charge, so this is something, I'm not mentioned so far, but it's worth noting as a difference compared to publishing by open access.

2:42:33
For example, when pain, not the person in charge of the difference, not quite to speak, with time of open access, when no charges paid.

2:42:41
But you can still see the difference in the peer review, the timeframes, and the ability to get the research out there as quickly as possible.

2:42:50
But overall, I would like to say that the endpoint is quite similar.

2:42:55
Presents an open access publishing, both, Need to research outputs, be open to the public, open to endless treat, and open to pretty much anybody to use and re-use, ideally, in any way they like. But that does depend on the light, and it's been a plot.

2:43:11
So, this is a contents of my presentation. And then we'll just summarize three key takeaways from this session.

2:43:18
So, the key benefits are people posting quick, dissemination and openness.

2:43:24
Opportunities for early feedback are often mentioned by advocates, and that definitely a possible benefit.

2:43:30
But in my experience, in many times, they just don't materialize, this might just be like this early stage in the evolution of creeping policy.

2:43:38
But, overall, I've not seen this happen very often But it is certainly a benefit in print.

2:43:45
Then the key concerns or improvements around quality assurance and potentially incorrect reporting. But as we said earlier, these are not so likely to happen in profits.

2:43:57

The final point is that trust is really important when it comes to reading using inciting contents, improvement form and it is essential to respect disciplinary practices and customs are on pavements because they vary quite a lot across the board.

2:44:11
And so, the truss element place is something that will vary based on the discipline that you are engaging with so you can take a one size fits all approach.

2:44:22
So I hope you found this presentation. Interesting. Thank you for attention so far. And I'm an all around for any questions so I stop sharing my screen and we can have a discussion.

2:44:33
Hi Andrea. Thank you very much for that. Really interesting. Confuses me pre prints does say that was really informative.

2:44:39
And I have a question from Nick Shepherd and he's asked, How can we address issues of sustainability if preprint servers and or commercial buyout like Elsevier bought out s.s.r.s.?

2:44:54
Yeah, that is, that. there is a very big question, and there is, so, we've done a study on the premium landscape a few years ago, and there is a very science community that briefing sessions should be community own.

2:45:09
The challenge they have, obviously, is who pays for it?

2:45:12
And that's the challenge of the archive is the oldest preprint servers.

2:45:21
Maths, physics, and computer science have been using for many years. In archival, it's been moved between different institutions that have been providing the funding for it.

2:45:31
And so, the only way to resolve the financial sustainability ongoing is to find organizations that are willing to subsidize pre prints. But, it's not just preprint, in a sense. It's all sorts of scholarly infrastructure that, in principle, ideally, should be community owned.

2:45:52
But it just very difficult to find the funding for it. I'm afraid. So I, I don't, I don't think that this has answered the question fully.

2:45:59
But I think there is a big desire for proving service to remain community own community operated.

2:46:06
But if there isn't the money for it, then there will always be liable to be bought out by organic by bigger organizations.

2:46:16
The one thing I'd say is that most organizations operate in open science, values driven aimed at organizations. And so they are very likely to sell the likes of Elsevier.

2:46:29

So I would say that, in my view, SRM was an exception, rather than, OK. Yeah, that makes sense.

2:46:36

As I guess, that sort of leads on to a question I've got, which, which kind of, know, the Community Aid side of it is brilliant, and I love the fact that there's different subject areas.

2:46:49

A preprint servers, for its it's searching individual surface is quite individuals. It's quite difficult.

2:46:58

So I was at my question was if there's an aggregated search that you can do, but I'm guessing not because they're all and, and by organizations, Well, there are solutions to that.

2:47:11

Fortunately, so well, I guess it depends on what's your use case.

2:47:15

So if you're interested in a specific discipline, I'd say, it should be relatively straightforward because disciplines would tend to use a specific server, maybe, you know, 1 or 2.

2:47:25

So, it shouldn't be too difficult if you're looking at the discipline.

2:47:29

If you're looking at a crosscutting view, so if you wanted to say, see how many presidents have been posted in 20 19, there's a much harder question, too, to answer, because, like you said, download the preview service spot.

2:47:41

The good thing is the pre prints are most often a sign that the UI, and so that the UI will be either ....

2:47:52

And so, this is what enables people your metric databases to index frequent.

2:47:56

And so if you've got two dimensions, for example, even need the free version without having any pay doctors, and you can actually filter by output type preprint.

2:48:06

So you can actually find a preprint posted in the BLEU metric databases.

2:48:13

For example, I can say Scopus is an exception. Because I believe Scope is only index is peer reviewed out. So they're not likely to include pre prints but dimensions dos. Now, well how good is the coverage and how many of the creeping service they cover?

2:48:27

I'm not entirely sure but there are ways to look at preview from say that R plus page. I just notice neck. I answered your response and said that, Thanks.

2:48:39

Many University libraries, including leads, are beginning to look at contributing to ripened infrastructure projects, which is a way she's a positive, isn't it?

2:48:48

Yeah, yeah, In that we thought that funders are also becoming more open to the idea.

2:48:54
Open infrastructure to be sustainable just needs some sort of public funding, because otherwise it will, it would just not stay open.

2:49:02
And these things often started as projects that have a finite lifetime, and then there's no business model, and they just end up being left behind and funded.

2:49:11
I'm becoming more open to the idea that there needs to be some funding streams or share, um, open infrastructure.

2:49:19
Yeah, OK, great.

2:49:21
I don't think we've got any more questions in the in the question chat unless anyone has got to to drop them in there.

2:49:29
Just have a quick look.

2:49:30
There's nothing else and and and the chat say thank you very much Andrea.

2:49:34
That was really, really informative and a good good overview. And I think an area that a lot of people are a little bit hazy on as well.

2:49:44
Really, really useful.

2:49:46
So thanks very much.

2:49:49
OK, everyone, I found today's session informative and insightful, and I certainly have, and I both sites have helped to build on your knowledge of open access, and I'd like to thank all the speakers today for their time and valuable contribution to this seminars and antigen and Vicki for their organization.

2:50:07
Will be sending us Feedback form to all attendees via e-mail, So please send me back to us as the insights how to shape future sessions. Say, thanks, again, to everyone who attended and presented, and we hope to see you all a feature UK event.

2:50:22
Thanks.

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